The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2936. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 17.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The rumor is current on the streets to-day, that the Peace Congress was broken up yesterday, under an agreement to disagree. This is untrue. The proceedings yesterday revived the hope that some agreement would be arrived at in conference. To-morrow will be allowed for debate, and on Tuesday a vote will be pressed, which will probably result in four Free States—Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois—and the seven Slave States, supporting the report of the Committee, and the other ten Free States, represented in the Convention, opposing it. This vote would adopt the report by one majority, but should the Michigan Commissioners reach here in the meantime and vote in the negative, the result will be a tie. The report is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. In all the Territory of the United States not embraced within the limits of the Cherokee Treaty grant, north of a line from east to west, on the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited while it shall be under a Territorial Government; and in all the territory south of said line, the *status* of persons owing service or labor as it now exists, shall not be changed by law while such Territory shall be under a Territorial Government; and neither Congress nor the Territorial Government shall have power to hinder or prevent the taking to said Territory of persons held to labor or involuntary service within the United States, according to the laws or usages of any State from which such persons may be taken, nor to impair the rights arising out of said relations, which shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal Courts according to the common law; and when any territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population required for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation, it shall, if its form of government be Republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary service or labor, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

ART. 2. Territory shall not be acquired by the United States unless by treaty, nor, except for naval and commercial stations and dépôts, unless such treaty shall be ratified by four-fifths of all the members of the Senate.

ART. 3. Neither the Constitution nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to abolish or control within any State or Territory the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof, touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein, or to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland, and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the City of Washington, retaining and taking away, persons so bound to labor; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation, by land, sea or river, of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage, and the right during transportation of touching at shores, ports and landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist; nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxes on persons bound to labor than on land.

ART. 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

ART. 5. The foreign Slave-trade, and the importation of slaves into the United States and their Territories, from places beyond the present limits thereof, are forever prohibited.

ART. 6. The first, second, third and fifth Articles together with this Article of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first Article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth Article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

ART. 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor in all cases where the Marshal or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of such fugitive.

This proposition of the Committee is claimed to be ambiguous, and is unsatisfactory to the Virginia Commissioners. The first article, prohibiting Slavery north of the parallel of 36° 30′, excepts from its operation the Cherokee grant, which extends north of this line nearly one degree. The same article, in recognising Slavery south of that line, is silent as to the Cherokee limits, which embrace an immense extent of the finest territory in the Southwest. Should the Indian title to this territory be hereafter extinguished by the United States, would it be embraced within the provisions of this settlement? The Virginia interpretation seems to be that it would not, and hence the territorial issue would be reopened. But should the Cherokees desire to be admitted into the Union as a State, it now being slave territory, would they have the right of admission with or without involuntary servitude as the Constitution of such new State might provide? This would at least be doubtful.

The article further provides that involuntary service shall be protected in the Federal Courts, according to the common law. One distinguished jurist of England has decided that the common law gives no protection to Slavery, while another equally eminent says it does. Our own judges are divided on the subject. Then what protection is secured to Slavery under this proposed adjustment?

The Virginia Commissioners will aim by amendments to remove all ambiguity, and leave nothing to construction, before bringing the Conference to a vote on the report of the Committee. Mr. TYLER submitted another amendment, requiring all Federal officers in the Territories to be appointed by the President on the recommendation of two-thirds of the Senators from the section, whether North or South, in which the Territories lie. The Commissioners from Rhode Island, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania are particularly anxious to secure a speedy settlement, but there is grave reason to doubt whether the proposition reported to the Conference can pass through Congress. The incoming Administration is to be responsible for the settlement or non-settlement of the national difficulties, and hence it is contended by Republicans that Mr. LINCOLN should be consulted in the matter after he has taken the reins of government.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE FORCE BILL.

The adoption of the resolution in the Republican caucus, indorsing Mr. BINGHAM'S Force Bill, creates an opinion among the Border State men that nothing will be done by way of compromise such as they desire. This has also had its effect upon the Peace Conference. The speeches of Mr. LINCOLN, on his tour hither, have also aided to create this impression. A gentleman from Kansas, who has just arrived here, and listened to three of them, states that his speeches are not correctly reported, and that many things attributed to him in the published reports are incorrect.

MR. FIELD AND COMPROMISE.

Unsuccessful efforts are being made to induce DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New-York, to consent to the Border State or Crittenden Compromise propositions. He will only agree to the call for a National Convention. In this decision he is sustained by a majority of the New-York delegation in the Convention.

FOREBODINGS OF MR. TYLER.

Mr. TYLER expresses a fear that nothing will be accomplished, and the belief that unless something is done by the Convention, Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland will secede as soon as possible after the 4th of March. He hopes something will yet be done, but is much depressed at the prospects of the country. Messrs. QUARLES and MAYNARD, of Tennessee, take the same ground regarding their State.

THE SOUTHERN MAILS.

The Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, of which Senator GWIN is Chairman, have smothered Mr. COLFAX'S bill authorizing the discontinuance of the mail service in the seceding States, which has been in their hands many days. Their purpose evidently is to keep it so long that if its passage by the Senate cannot be prevented, the President may pocket it. Any bill passing after Wednesday will fail if the President withholds his signature, even though he does not veto it. Senator GWIN has also had Mr. COLFAX'S Daily Overland Mail bill in his possession for two weeks, without acting upon it, although constantly urged by the Republicans to get it up for consideration. His conduct is inexplicable upon any creditable hypothesis.

MR. BUCHANAN AND COERCION.

It is said that Mr. BUCHANAN will veto every measure of Congress looking to the coercion of Southern States. In this he does not include the provision for building seven new sloops-of-war.

PUSHING THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, deserves credit for the industry and energy with which he has pressed forward the annual Appropriation bills. He is laboring earnestly to get them out of the way before the last day or two of the session, to avoid all danger of a renewal of the trouble two years ago, growing out of the failure of the Post-office Appropriation bill at the last hour before adjournment. He is also anxious to save the incoming Administration from the necessity of calling an extra session of Congress if possible.

The Deficiency bill passed without the Chiriqui amendment. It is proposed that it be put on the Navy bill in the Senate.

THE LIBRARY INVESTIGATION.

The Investigating Committee upon the Library books met yesterday and examined a correspondent of the TIMES, who gave the sources of his information and pointed out every source of information within his knowledge respecting the matter. Mr. DE JARNETT, of Virginia, a member of the House, made his statement and explanations. The Librarian informed me that books are missing, and is ready to expose the books of records and give the Committee all the information in his power.

PROSPECTS OF THE TARIFF.

Another deputation of New-York and Boston merchants interested in the hardware trade arrived here on Saturday night to oppose the Tariff bill, on account of the increased duties upon manufactured steel. The prospects of the passage of the bill seem to diminish daily.

REMOVAL OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Large amounts of ordnance stores are being removed from the United States Arsenal in this city and sent to different military posts. Several officers of the army have been detailed for duty in superintending the shipment.

THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

New regulations of the strictest character have been issued for the government of the Washington Navy-yard, and several portions of the yard are closed to visitors. None but officers are allowed to enter the armory. The new steamer sloop-of-war *Pensacola* is now receiving her machinery here, and will be ready for service in a few weeks.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

Major ATKINSON, the Third Auditor, denies that he has made any application to any one to be retained in office under the incoming Administration.

COMMODORE TATNALL'S RESIGNATION.

It is stated that Commodore TATNALL has decided positively to resign his position in the navy and to tender his services to the Southern Confederacy. He is a Georgian and they have signified that his offer will be gladly accepted. Hon. DANIEL ULLMAN is here stopping at the National. He will probably remain until after the 4th of March.

THE CABINET.

There seems to be a growing impression here that Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, will be Secretary of the Navy; Mr. CAMERON, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. COLFAX, Postmaster-General. It is currently reported that the contest for the New-England place in the Cabinet is between Hon. C. F. ADAMS and Gen. ASHMUN.

A Senator informs me that he thinks the nominations to the Naval Engineer Corps will not be confirmed by the Senate before the 4th of March. They should be.

DOUGLAS ON BENTON'S "DIRTY DOG."

A speech which Senator DOUGLAS made in Executive Session of the Senate the other day, when Judge PETIT'S nomination was up, is affording occasion for a good deal of gossip. The Little Giant is stated to have been by no means choice of his language in regard to both the man whom BENTON immortalized as "a dirty dog, Sir!" and Judge BLACK. He declared emphatically that he should do all in his power to defeat both of them, and satisfied his auditors that he meant exactly what he said. The scene was highly entertaining. While Mr. DOUGLAS is opposed to BLACK, he will not vote to postpone the consideration of the nomination until after the 4th of March, because he wants to have it either rejected or withdrawn, so that the President may send in the name of some other Democrat whom he can support. Besides DOUGLAS and PUGH, it is said that Mr. LATHAM, of California, will also refuse to confirm Mr. BLACK.

THOSE BRITISH AGENTS.

The *Herald's* story about the agents of the British Government being here upon movements in connection with secession and the acquisition of certain rights in Mexico, is unfounded in fact. The parties named are here only to look after interests which they have in a Texas Railroad.

Senator HARRIS, of New-York, has taken rooms at the National Hotel from the 25th inst.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THE GREAT GOVERNMENT ROBBERY—NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE UNION, &C.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

The fact must have struck the public mind as singular, that FLOYD and his agents confined their larceny of the Indian Trust funds to the bonds of Southern States. A large majority of the Trust Fund consists of the bonds of the Northern States, yet the thieves strictly confined their depredations to the stocks of Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina.

I have taken the trouble to ascertain the cause of this singular preference, which on its face seemed to display a spirit of narrow sectionalism to which the *chevaliers d'industrie* are generally supposed to be superior. The result of the inquiry, I am happy to say, fully sustains their character for business qualifications, and vindicates them from the imputation of partiality of parties and sections. They have "known no North, no South, no East, no West" in the transaction, but have governed their conduct with an eye single to business.

The reason, then, for the preference given to the bonds of the four Southern States above named, was simply this: that they were the ordinary State stocks, made payable to bearer, and probably purchased in the markets, while the bonds of the other States are either made payable to the Secretary of the interior, in trust for the Indians, or, in several instances, the States have sold to the Department certificates of large aggregate sums, instead of bonds, and in either case it was entirely impracticable to negotiate them.

It was alleged by the friends of BAILEY, upon his examination, that he might have stolen the whole three millions' worth of trust-fund bonds committed to his charge, and that he showed a commendable degree of self-denial in taking only $870,000. But the fact above-stated, which I ascertain at the Department, proves that there is no foundation for this pretended moderation in the thief, since no use whatever could have been made of the non-negotiable bonds. They might be hung up in the halls of the Interior Department, just as ROGERS, the poet, framed and hung up in his parlor a million-pound note on the Bank of England, for the amusement of the curious.

The truth is, that BAILEY, or more properly FLOYD and RUSSELL, took nearly all of the Indian Trust fund which could be made available. I am informed that two-thirds or more of the fund is in non-negotiable bonds or certificates, and that the thieves have left little more than gleanings behind them. No doubt they would have taken the last dollar's worth of the negotiable stock, but for the necessity of making a report on the first of January, and of paying the interest on the bonds.

The Department, since the discovery of the theft, like the man who locks the stable door after the horse has been stolen, has taken the precaution to stamp the Trust Fund Bonds which remain, and to show the sacred and special nature of the deposit upon their face. This is all right, and the wonder is that it was not thought of before.

It is due to the Department to say that the Indian Trust Fund has been invested in State Securities, instead of those of the Federal Government, from the necessity of the case. The law authorizing the investment required that it should be made in stocks, paying not less than five per cent., which has not been the case with United States Stocks until recently, in consequence of the high premium.

I will not now stop to comment upon the villainy of this transaction, further than to express the hope that for once the thieves, high and low, may be brought to condign punishment. The Government owes to itself and to the people that FLOYD, RUSSELL, DRINKARD and BAILEY should be punished to the utmost extent of the law. If these men can be sent to the Penitentiary for terms of five, ten and twenty years, the lesson to officials will be most salutary; and will remain at least during the next five Presidential terms, a solemn and conspicuous warning to men who are intrusted with the management of public affairs. These men should be arrested forthwith and held to bail in sums which would not be "excessive" unless they exceed the amount stolen. LUKE LEA, the Banker in this city, should also be brought to trial. It might be necessary to make one or more of these men witnesses for the Government. No doubt FLOYD, who has betrayed his country, would readily offer to become "State's evidence" against his accomplices in robbing the Treasury, but he, being the chief criminal, should be denied the privilege, and be held for the long term in the Penitentiary. As he claims to be an inventor, he no doubt has mechanical skill which could be turned to good account under the strict surveillance of an overseer.

In this connection, let me call attention to an important fact, stated by the Committee in its report upon the frauds of which FLOYD has been guilty, and which, if I mistake not, was overlooked or not dwelt on in your admirable iteration of the substance of that document. The Committee says: "It also appears from the records of the War department, that while these acceptances were being issued to the amount of millions of dollars, *Russell, Majors and Waddel were regularly receiving their pay for the services performed under their contract, in money from the Government.*"

With this fact upon the public records of the Government, there can be not the slightest doubt that the six or seven millions of "acceptances" which were issued, were divided between FLOYD and the pack of knaves which he always kept at his back. They were given in consideration of no services to the Government, nor were they taken in lieu of regular payments in money. They were, therefore, a fraudulent device for raising the wind.

The North Carolina newspapers contain a strong Union letter from Ex-Gov. GRAHAM, denying a statement which had been set afloat that he had declined holding a Cabinet appointment under Mr. LINCOLN, and that he "would not condescend to accept" one. In reply, he says that neither Mr. LINCOLN, nor any of his friends for him, had ever offered him the appointment; but that in relation to the current rumor he had said to friends that if such an offer were made it would be declined. Referring to the newspaper statement, he says: "While it states the fact that I would decline to accept, it does so in language which would subject me to the imputation of arrogance had it been employed by me."

Mr. GRAHAM then proceeds to declare that while he regrets the election of a Republican President, he regards the event as no cause for a dissolution of the Union, and a surrender of the Constitution and Government formed by our fathers. The letter is a strong, unqualified declaration in favor of the Union, without reservation as to what has yet transpired, and this declaration by the most influential and popular man in the State, may be taken as no mean criterion of public opinion.

North Carolina will give an overwhelming majority for the Union. The old Democratic organization, which carried the day in the late Presidential election, is completely broken up, and its best elements have fused with the Whigs. The central organ, the Raleigh *Standard*, which supported BRECKINRIDGE, is now a staunch defender of the Union, and its editor's name is associated with that of GEORGE E. BADGER and the editor of the Douglas organ, as candidates for the Convention in Wake County. No secession ticket has yet been started in that large, central county, and probably will not be. The State will elect an overwhelming majority of Union men to the Convention, and at the same time vote down the Convention itself, as has been done in Tennessee.

OBSERVER.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Progress of the President Elect towards Washington.

THE TRIP FROM CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The Joint Committees from the municipal bodies and the citizens of Philadelphia, reached Cleveland last night, bearing an engrossed document, tendering Mr. LINCOLN the hospitalities of that city. They returned this morning with his written acceptance.

The Presidential party left Cleveland at 9 A. M., today. The train was composed of a baggage car and three passenger coaches. The coach especially set apart for the President elect was one of exceeding beauty, from the manufactory of Messrs. KASSON & SON, of Buffalo.

The President elect and party were accompanied from Cleveland to this place by a large number of prominent politicians of Northern Ohio. Among them were D. K. Carter, A. G. Riddle, M. C. R. P. Spaulding, D. R. Tilden, A. Stone, Judges Wilson and Bolton, of Cleveland; Judge Miles, of Girard, and C. C. Jennings and A. Wilcox, of Painesville. Of Buffalonians, A. M. Clapp, of the *Express*; ex-Mayor Stevens, and F. J. Fithian and others, were aboard. Lieut.-Gov. Patterson, of this State, and Gen. Wilson, of Erie, were also on the train.

The numerical increase of the party contributed largely to enlivening the journey. With presentations and introductions, and animated conversations, the time was pleasantly whiled away. The President elect still labored under the effect of the fatigues of the previous day, and was rather reserved. His hoarseness induced him to speak less to-day than during any of the preceding stages of the journey.

The train stopped at Willoughby, Painesville, Geneva, Ashtabula, Conneaut, Erie, Westfield, Dunkirk and Silver Creek, at all of which places large crowds were assembled, and Mr. LINCOLN was received with great enthusiasm.

The largest and most demonstrative crowd was assembled at Ashtabula, the home of Mr. GIDDINGS.

At Geneva, Ohio, he was addressed briefly by one of the crowd, who exhorted him to stand by the Constitution and the cause of Liberty.

At Girard station several baskets of splendid fruit and flowers were presented to the Presidential family.

At Erie quite a scene occurred, by the breaking down of a roof on which a large number of curious Republicans had gathered. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

After dinner at Erie Mr. LINCOLN addressed the people, excusing himself for not expressing his opinions on the exciting questions of the day. He trusted that when the time for speaking should come he should find it necessary to say nothing not in accordance with the Constitution together with the interests of the people of the whole country.

At Northeast station a flag, inscribed "Fort Sumter," was carried right up to where Mr. LINCOLN stood, but he did not seem to take the hint, and made no allusion to it in his few remarks. At the same station Mr. LINCOLN took occasion to state that during the campaign he had received a letter from a young girl of this place, in which he was kindly admonished to do certain things, and among others to let his whiskers grow, and that, as he had acted upon that piece of advice, he would now be glad to welcome his fair correspondent, if she was among the crowd. In response to the call a lassie made her way through the crowd, was helped on the platform and kissed by the President.

At Dunkirk, while addressing the people, Mr. LINCOLN, grasping the staff of the American flag, under the folds of which he stood, announced his intention to stand by that flag, and asked them to stand by him as long as he should do so.

RECEPTION AND SPEECH AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 16.

On his arrival at Buffalo Mr. LINCOLN was met at the door of the car by a deputation of citizens, headed by MILLARD FILLMORE, between whom and himself a hearty greeting passed.

The crowd in and surrounding the dépôt was dense, and numbered not less than ten thousand people. But one Company of soldiers and a file of police were detailed to act as escort to the party, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could protect them from being crushed by the crowd. While passing from the train to the carriages, in the jam, Maj. HUNTER, of the United States Army, one of Mr. LINCOLN'S suite, had his shoulder dislocated. The passage of the procession up Exchange and Main streets to the American Hotel, was a perfect ovation. Most of the buildings on these streets were gaily draped with flags.

Arriving at the American Hotel, Mr. LINCOLN was welcomed in a brief speech by Acting Mayor BEMIS, to which he responded as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BUFFALO AND THE STATE OF NEW-YORK: I am here to thank you briefly for this grand reception given to me, not personally, but as the representative of our great and beloved country. [Cheers.] Your worthy Mayor has been pleased to mention in his address to me the fortunate and agreeable journey which I have had from home, only it is rather a circuitous route to the Federal capital. I am very happy that he was enabled in truth to congratulate myself and company on that fact. It is true, we have had nothing thus far to mar the pleasure of the trip. We have not been met alone by those who assisted in giving the election to me; I say not alone, but by the whole population of the country through which we have passed. This is as it should be. Had the election fallen to any other of the distinguished candidates instead of myself, under the peculiar circumstances, to say the least, it would have been proper for all citizens to have greeted him as you now greet me. It is evidence of the devotion of the whole people to the Constitution, the Union, and the perpetuity of the liberties of this country. [Cheers.] I am unwilling on any occasion that I should be so meanly thought of as to have it supposed for a moment that these demonstrations are tendered to me personally. They are tendered to the country, to the institutions of the country, and to the perpetuity of the liberties of the country for which these institutions were made and created. Your worthy Mayor has thought fit to express the hope that I may be able to relieve the country from the present, or, I should say the threatened, difficulties. I am sure I bring a heart true to the work. [Tremendous applause.] For the ability to perform it I must trust in that Supreme Being who has never forsaken this favored land through the instrumentality of this great and intelligent people. Without that assistance I shall surely fail; with it I cannot fail. When we speak of threatened difficulties to the country, it is natural that it should be expected that something should be said by myself with regard to particular measures. Upon more mature reflection, however—and others will agree with me—that, when it is considered that these difficulties are without precedent, and never have been acted upon by any individual situated as I am, it is most proper I should wait and see the developments, and get all the light possible, so that when I do speak authoritatively I may be as near right as possible. [Cheers.] When I shall speak authoritatively I hope to say nothing inconsistent with the Constitution, the Union, the rights of all the States, of each State and of each section of the country, and not to disappoint the reasonable expectations of those who have confided to me their votes. In this connection allow me to say that you, as a portion of the great American people, need only to maintain your composure, stand up to your sober convictions of right, to your obligations to the Constitution, and act in accordance with those sober convictions, and the clouds which now arise in the horizon will be dispelled, and we shall have a bright and glorious future, and when this generation has passed away tens of thousands will inhabit this country where only thousands inhabit it now. I do not propose to address you at length; I have no voice for it. Allow me again to thank you for this magnificent reception and bid you farewell.

Mr. LINCOLN spoke with the utmost difficulty, being so hoarse from his frequent efforts as to be scarcely able to make himself heard.

The reception in this place was the most ill-conducted affair witnessed since the departure from Springfield. A thick crowd had been allowed to await the arrival of the train in the dépôt, so that but a narrow passage could be kept open by the few soldiers and policemen detailed to protect the President. He had hardly left his car and, after heartily shaking hands with Mr. FILLMORE, made a few steps towards the door, when the crowd made a rush and, overpowering the guard, pressed upon him and party with a perfect furor. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued. The pressure was so great that it is really a wonder that many were not crushed and trampled to death. As it was, Major HUNTER, of the President's escort, alone suffered a bodily injury by having his arm dislocated. The President elect was safely got out of the dépôt only by the desperate efforts of those immediately around him.

Although somewhat exhausted, Mr. LINCOLN is in good spirits. This evening he is holding a *levée* at the American Hotel.

The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Union, directly opposite the American Hotel, displayed a large banner upon which were the words, "We will pray for you."

Just before the procession arrived at the American Hotel, a wagon filled with wood drove in front of the hotel in fulfillment of a bet, conditioned, that if Mr. LINCOLN was elected, one party was to saw a half cord of wood in front of the American, and present the wood to the poorest negro in the city. If Mr. LINCOLN was not elected, the other party was to saw the wood and present it to a Buffalo newspaper. The losing party sawed vigorously while Mr. LINCOLN was speaking.

MR. LINCOLN GOES TO CHURCH.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Feb. 17.

Mr. LINCOLN attended the Unitarian Church this morning with Ex-President FILLMORE, and subsequently dined with him.

Special train leaves for Albany to-morrow morning at 5:45. Five of Gov. MORGAN'S staff and Mr. SCRANTON, Mayor of Rochester, and Chairman of the Rochester Committee, join the party here. Mr. GREELEY arrived this morning.

After dinner, Mr. LINCOLN went to hear Father BEASON, the Indian preacher. There was great curiosity to see him. A benediction was invoked in his behalf. The audience gathered at the door to shake hands with him.

Mr. LINCOLN'S voice was yesterday nearly gone; today it is some better.

JOHN NICOLAY, of Illinois, has been appointed Private Secretary during the Presidential term.

Weather cold and blustering.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE TRIP.

The following schedule shows the arrivals and departures in and from the various localities the President elect and party will visit on their journey to New-York:

SUNDAY, Feb. 17—Remain at Buffalo.

MONDAY, Feb. 18—Leave Buffalo at 6 A. M., and arrive at Albany at 3 P. M.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19—Leave Albany at 10 A. M., and arrive at New-York at 3 P. M.

Mr. W. S. WOOD, the manager of the Presidential party, informs us that the following arrangements have been completed:

THURSDAY, Feb. 21—Leave New-York at 9 A. M., and arrive at Trenton at 12 M.; leave Trenton at 2½ P. M., and arrive at Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22—Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., and arrive at Harrisburgh at 1 P. M.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23—Leave Harrisburgh at 9 A. M., and arrive at Baltimore at 1 P. M.; leave Baltimore at 3 P. M., and arrive at Washington at 4½ P. M.

THE RECEPTION IN NEW-YORK.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE GONE TO ALBANY—THE PRESIDENT'S CAR AND JOURNEY.

On Saturday afternoon, the Special Committee of Aldermen and Councilmen deputed to wait upon the President elect and tender him the hospitalities of the City, started on their mission, intending to meet Mr. LINCOLN at Albany. After the official tender of the City's hospitalities, arrangements will be perfected for his reception and entertainment during his brief stay here. It is understood that apartments for Mr. LINCOLN have been secured at the Astor House by the Committee. He will be received on his arrival to-morrow afternoon, in the new dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad, foot of Thirty first street, and escorted to his quarters, passing through Ninth-avenue, Twenty-third street and Broadway. Mr. VAN RANST, of Canal-street, who has charge of the vehicular portion of the proceedings, has assigned for the use of the President elect the carriage purchased for and used by the Prince of Wales, which has never been used since he rode in it. On Wednesday, Mr. LINCOLN will receive the people in the Governor's Room. The

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa at this Port.

SUSPENSION OF THE SIEGE OF GAETA

Departure of Garibaldi from Caprera.

Rise in British Funds—Decline in Cotton.

SERIOUS DISASTERS AT SEA.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, from Liverpool at about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst., and from Queenstown on the evening of the 3d, arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Glasgow* arrived at Queenstown at 2 o'clock morning of the 1st inst., and Liverpool 2d. The *Nova Scotian* reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 1st.

The ship *Mary Carson*, for Charleston from Liverpool, with cotton, was burnt at sea about 300 miles east of the Banks of Newfoundland. All hands were saved by the *Henry Brighton*, arrived at Liverpool from Savannah.

The ship *Black Monster*, of and from Baltimore, for Rio Janeiro, was abandoned at sea on 1st January; crew saved, and landed at Queenstown by the *S. E. Pettigrew*, from Mobile.

An important conference on the financial and commercial position of India, was held at Manchester on the 31st of January, at the invitation of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Sundry members of Parliament, and deputations from the chief seats of industry interested in Indian affairs, were present. Resolutions were passed, deploring the present financial position of the Indian Empire, and pointing out some of the leading causes which have led to this state of things; recommending a reduction in the Indian Army and its enormous cost; recommending "the resumption and completion of reproductive public works," by means of a loan; urging the Government to afford every encouragement to European traders, planters and capitalists; and deprecating the high customs duties recently imposed in India. The Conference lasted several hours, and there was considerable discussion.

Another adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of the Galway line of steamers had been held in London, but it was merely *pro formâ*. It was announced that important negotiations were in progress, and it was therefore desirable to still further adjourn the meeting, which was agreed to.

The London *Times* states that subscriptions are afloat for a testimonial to Mr. COBDEN, ostensibly in recognition of his services in regard to the French treaty, but in reality because the money is wanted, the previous gifts of his admirers having been lost in American railway securities.

The bark *Victor Emanuel* had been wrecked on the Isle of Wight, and 15 out of 19 hands on board perished.

ROBERT FRASER NORTH, of the firm of NICKOLL & NORTH, tallow brokers, &c., London, had absconded, after having obtained by fraudulent means warrants for the delivery of tallow, valued at £10,000. The firm was subsequently declared bankrupt, but Mr. NICKOLL is in no way implicated in his partner's misdeeds.

The London *Star* describes the article in the *Times* as to Mr. COBDEN as downright fiction.

Queen VICTORIA would arrive in London on the 4th, preparatory to the opening of Parliament on the following day. Her Majesty would deliver her speech in person.

The French Emperor was to open the session of the Legislature on Monday, the 4th. His speech was awaited with considerable interest.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of France is understood to have materially increased since the date of the last return.

The Paris Bourse on the 1st was rather flat, and a shade lower. Rentes closed at 67.95.

Admiral DE TINAN had arrived in Paris on a special mission, and is said to have demanded instructions before resuming the command of his fleet in the Mediterranean. Nothing had been decided on the subject of Syria, but active negotiations were said to be on foot.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says a report was current in Paris that GARIBALDI has quitted Caprera; for what point is not stated, but it was thought by some that Dalmatia was his destination. GARIBALDI, in a letter to a friend in London, written on the 21st of January, expressed his anxious wish to make a journey to England to thank the English people for their moral and material aid, but he said he was unable to fix a time for his visit.

The siege of Gaeta continued suspended, and insufficiency of means to carry it on was one of the causes assigned.

The *Gazette de Genoa* publishes a letter dated off Gaeta, Jan. 28, stating that a French dispatch boat had brought a letter to Gen. CIALDINI, containing one from the Emperor NAPOLEON to FRANCIS II., counseling the King to cease his resistance in order to save himself the humiliation of a capitulation. The letter brought by the flag of truce which was sent from Gaeta on the 28th January to Admiral PERSANO, was supposed to have contained a reply to the Emperor's letter.

The fire of the besiegers is said to have caused great devastation in Gaeta.

The Italian fleet had been increased by another ship-of-war and a frigate.

Reports were current in Rome, on the 1st, that the firing had recommenced, and was very violent on both sides.

Gen. SONNAZ had attacked the reactionary bands who were intrenched at Banco, and obliged them to surrender.

The complete result of the elections in South Italy is not known, but out of 360 members returned, 290 are favorable to a moderate policy.

Signor JACINI Minister of Public Works at Turin, had resigned.

According to accounts from Vienna, published by the Paris papers, the Emperor of Austria has decided on giving to Venetia a constitution which will preserve to that Province its entire autonomy. The Government of the country will be left to the Italians, and Venice to be its seat.

The Prince Primate of Hungary had addressed a circular to all the Comitats of Hungary, counseling them to avoid precipitation. The Primate says that over-hastiness is the forerunner of anarchy. He urges them to have patience for a few months longer, and not to alienate their sovereign, who is approaching with the branch of peace in his hand, animated with the best good will and purest intentions.

A telegram from Hamburg says: "According to advices here from high quarters at Copenhagen, the Great European Powers have urgently requested Denmark to grant concessions to Schleswig-Holstein, and have hinted that they would by no means recognize any blockade of the German coasts which might be declared by Denmark in consequence of Federal execution being dispatched to Holstein.

It is asserted that the King of Prussia extended a most distinguished reception to Gen. LA MARMORA, the Sardinian Special Envoy to Berlin.

The King of Prussia received on the 26th of Jantiary, a deputation of the inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein, and gave them the most satisfactory assurances concerning the reëstablishment of their rights. At the head of the deputation was the Prince of Holstein Augustemburg, officer of Hussars of the Prussian Guard; and Count REVENTLOW, Ex-Governor of Holstein, and now member of the Chamber of Nobles at Berlin.

The Madrid *Esperanza* says the Infante Don JUAN has decided on relinquishing his pretensions to royal rights, reserving the eventuality of his being elected by universal suffrage.

It is asserted that the Porte insists on the execution of the Paris Convention on the subject of the occupation of Syria.

Another Testimonial for Richard Cobden.

From the London Times, Feb. 1.

Mr. COBDEN has done, and we trust will still do, a great deal more than "point a moral and adorn a tale;" but, whatever his other more substantial achievements, he will do this also. He points the great moral of the weakness of genius, the credulity of enthusiasm, and the inexorable limits which nature imposes on the highest capacity, and circumstances on the widest observation. Mr. COBDEN is one of the very, very long series of men who, with immense powers and the most generous instincts, have shown that they cannot do everything, and that this is a world of compensations. The drawback in his nature is that he cannot take care of himself. The free-traders who so cheerfully collected £70,000. to set up their hero in affluence and dignity might as well have presented that sum to a susceptible young lady of twenty, to a poet, to a young gentleman deep in mediæval architecture, or another "impulsive" and helpless person. It is now an old story, but Mr. COBDEN invested the better part of this money in American Railways, chiefly, we believe, in the Illinois Central; and the result shows that he had much better have dropped every sovereign into the Atlantic. It would have cost much less and saved much anxiety. The investment was one that entailed further sacrifices, and, of course, further losses. Two or three years ago a more select body of admirers gathered £40,000 to get Mr. COBDEN out of the scrape, but even that, it is said, has proved insufficient, and now the hat once more goes round to collect a testimonial, ostensibly on account of the French Treaty, but really because the money is wanted. Since that is really the case, everybody who cares for the dignity of his nation and the merits of a great cause, will wish to see the want supplied, and none so proper to supply it as those merchants of Glasgow and other great ports or seats of manufacture who have gained by the French Treaty. Everybody with a heart must feel for the embarrassments of FOX and, of PITT, for SHERIDAN's sad wreck, for WALTER SCOTT's long struggles, and even for DANIEL O'CONNELL's dependence on the weekly dole. Mr. COBDEN ought to be sustained in his place as a man who deserves well of his country, and wealth itself is satirized and disgraced when such a man is poor. But the case does not stop here. These undoubted claims go further still. Mr. COBDEN ought not only to be subscribed for, but taken care of. As he cannot be made a ward in Chancery, he ought to be placed in the hands of a responsible Committee, not to regulate his expenditure, which no doubt is moderate enough, but to secure him from "good" investments. He has yet to learn that "good interest is only another name for bad security;" that every American is not a model of honesty, and that every Free-trader is not a wise and good man.

We say this with the utmost simplicity and seriousness, and really thinking not one whit the worse of Mr. COBDEN, or his views, from the fact that he has the almost universal failing of genius and generosity. A man cannot do and be everything. If he can look after the affairs of the nation, he may easily be in the habit of overlooking his own. No man is a better judge than Mr. COBDEN of his own country's resources. He knows the sterling qualities of the race. He sees its industry, its versatility, its fortitude under reverses, its buoyancy under discouragements, and, in a broad sense, its truthful and reliable character. Anyhow, he sees and measures the results. They are matters of positive knowledge. He knows what he himself would wish to do and be. There is no labor, no self-denial, that Mr. COBDEN would not undergo for what he conceived to be the good of his country; there is no calamity he would not endure more easily than the failure of any such design; there is nothing he would hate more than a public dishonesty. So, in a general way, he thinks other men equally patriotic, equally high-minded, unless—and here comes the real source of Mr. COBDEN's mistakes. He has, unfortunately, been so much in the habit of fighting with classes and interests, that he has made a partial and narrow induction of mercantile and political errors. He has been so many years descanting on the selfishness of landowners, the jobbing of officials, and all the drones of old English society, that he has become positively blind to other forms of selfishness, meanness and fraud. SIDNEY SMITH fell into much the same mistake, and made a very loud retractation. Mr. COBDEN gave to a company of American strangers a confidence which he would have refused to a dozen English gentlemen with historic names. In his eyes, their roughness itself bespoke truth, and their very twang bespoke patriotism and honor. The railway ran through forests and swamps; it cleared and opened up millions of acres; it dealt with corn and cattle; it created a race of small farmers; it was all that was good, and heaven itself could hardly fail to prosper an undertaking which breathed the very spirit of the old command to replenish the earth. Unfortunately, the figures were as unsound as a fraudulent Budget; the calculations were as untrustworthy as those of a Russian war; the men as likely to be knaves or fools as so many members of the House of Peers. But Mr. COBDEN could not believe this. Honesty and dishonesty had assumed, in his eyes, a territorial character. All was wrong here; all right there. So even the great chief of the Anti-Corn Law League had to learn, at the cost of a generous nation's bounty, a lesson which he might have learnt for nothing in the office of any respectable London stockbroker.

But are not dignities and sinecures made for such men? What a pity that Mr. COBDEN cannot be made a Canon, or the lay rector of one of the best livings in the gift of the crown! There used to be such things as lay Bishoprics. One is tempted to ask, who is Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster? We say it most emphatically, and as speaking with much experience of men and affairs, that Mr. COBDEN ought to have a good allowance, but no power of giving, or lending, or "investing" his money. In money matters we believe him to be what JOHNSON called GOLDSMITH—an "inspired idiot." Indeed, if a man is inspired, or thinks himself inspired, we may safely add the substantive to the participle. There are, indeed, men who profess inspiration, but are not the less worldly wise. If Mr. COBDEN took to calculating the end of the world, or told us to a day the commencement of the millennium, we should expect to find him a prudent and money-making man. Unfortunately his calculations and anticipations go in the direction of pecuniary investment and the prosperity of Republican institutions. We hope that he will be treated as a woman or a boy, and put under trust. We should say the same, indeed, of two-thirds of the London world, most of whom have spent, given, "lent," or "invested" as much as would now make them independent and comfortable, with a round sum to spare, for the regeneration of the world or any other object. Our Free-trade friends, and Mr. COBDEN's admirers in particular, must excuse our allusion to this subject. They must be aware of a certain degree of scandal in this constant confession of unthriftiness and imprudence they volunteer for their hero. Many a worldly-wise Protectionist is deriving his full share from the results of Free-trade, while the man who ought to reap its chiefest fruits is again and again the object of a consideration more affectionate than respectful. We wish the present subscription every success, but we hold it essential to that success that there should not recur the least need for its repetition.

Conference at Manchester on Indian Affairs.

On the 31st ult. there was a rather numerous meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, comprising not only members of the Chamber, but gentlemen deputed to confer with them from the Chambers of Commerce at Bradford, Sheffield, Glasgow, and other places, on the financial and commercial affairs of India.

Mr. EDMUND POTTER, President of the Manchester Chamber, in taking the Chair, said the meeting had been called in consequence of the following resolution, passed at the annual meeting of the Chamber:

"That this annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce desires to impress upon the new Board of Directors the importance of giving special attention during the coming year to the financial and commercial affairs of India, and suggests the desirability of conferring with other Chambers of Commerce and persons interested in the trade with a view to united action."

Acting upon this resolution, they had invited members of other Chambers to meet them here, and the result of that invitation was that they were favored with the company of a number of gentlemen whose opinions he was sure would lend great weight to the Conference. The Board had drawn up three or four resolutions, which would be submitted for consideration; but previously to that Mr. ROSS would read a brief report from the Board.

Mr. MALCOLM ROSS then read a paper recapitulating the various defects in the Indian Administration, and suggesting remedies. In regard to the great question of the hour, he observed:

"India is in its natural state a great cotton-producing country. Estimates go to show that no less than 4,000,000 bales are raised annually, and while high prices prevail a considerable quantity in excess of the quantity even now shipped to England and China may reach the ports. The operation of the import and export duties is, however, already checking the progress of trade, by fostering native manufactures under a false system of protective duties, and is reversing that policy of free trade under which this country has made such rapid progress in civilization and wealth. Under European superintendence, as with indigo, the quality may undoubtedly be improved; but the difficulty, and the main one, lies in the defective and expensive mode of carriage; so that, notwithstanding the cheapness of growth, it has hitherto been impossible to compete with the cheaper cotton of America, combining, as the process of that country has hitherto done, a cleaner and a longer staple. The producer, with improved means of transit, would get his added price, the purchaser would buy it cheaper in cost and better in condition and quality.

"Undoubtedly, if the alarm now created by the state of affairs in America continues, a great stimulus will be given to the export of cotton from India. It exists there in quantity, and mainly requires, as before stated, improved means of transit to the seaboard. But an almost greater and deeper evil remains behind—the difficulty to the European capitalist of securing his contract with the natives. The same difficulty is pressing upon the indigo planter of Lower Bengal. There European agency has spent from £700,000 to £1,000,000 annually, and there are districts in which whole factories are being gradually reduced to destitution and ruin. The produce of these factories of Bengal would amount in value to no less than from £1,250,000 to £1,500,000; and the greatest misfortune is, that in consequence of the difficulties mentioned, India is losing, and will lose, the benefit she might have expected to derive from the settlement and active operation of British capital and energy."

Mr. MURRAY GLADSTONE, in moving the first resolution, declared:

"That in the opinion of this Conference, the financial position of India is such as to excite great uneasiness, owing to her increasing debt, the continued excess of expenditure over revenue, and the suspension of reproductive works throughout the country, upon which large sums have already been expended, as announced in a minute issued by the Supreme Government at Calcutta on the 19th of November last; and this Conference is further of opinion that clear and simple statements of the accounts of the revenue and expenditure of India should be published annually, or more frequently if possible, showing distinctly the manner in which the revenue is received and disposed of, distinguishing the receipts and disbursements on the railways, and on all other public works."

He expressed his great regret at the suspension of public works in India, and especially of railway works, which were so necessary to bring down the produce of the interior to the seaboard. As a resident in India, he believed there was no country so well calculated to supply the deficiency of cotton we were likely to sustain through the troubles in America. The cotton was there, and only wanted bringing to the ports, and that could only be done by the completion of railways, common roads, and other works to facilitate the carriage of that and other products at a reasonable cost. He thought that sooner than such works should be stopped, if no other means of supplying the money could be found, England should raise five or six millions per annum for the next four or five years, and lend the money to India.

Mr. DUNLOP, of Glasgow, seconded the resolution. He said every one must be aware of the importance of completing such public works as Mr. GLADSTONE had referred to, for he believed that India was the only country to which they could look for a permanent supply of cotton. He suggested that a good effect might be produced in India if the collectors of the Government, and the princes which the Government had the means of influencing were to urge upon the native agriculturist the production of cotton by showing him that if it were produced, there was likely to be a great demand.

The resolutions embodying the ideas suggested by the address of Mr. ROSS were successively adopted, and a Committee was appointed to lay them before the officers of the Crown.

Italy.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA.

The Naples correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 26th ult., says:

It is difficult to get precise news from Gaeta, but you have been already informed that the bombardment recommenced on Monday, the 21st, though little damage has as yet been done on either side. A gunboat, which had received four balls under water, was with difficulty brought down to Naples on Thursday morning, and another was so severely damaged that it was left in the waters of Gaeta. Orders, too, have been given here, it is said, for the preparation of the dry dock for the reception of a frigate, which seems to have been injured. Three of the Cavilli guns, it is added, have burst, but I am cautious in affirming that or anything else regarding Gaeta, as it is extremely difficult to get at correct intelligence. Of one thing you may be pretty sure, and it is that little dependence is placed on the fleet in future operations. I think the siege will be a long affair, and that the fortress must be reduced by famine.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing, on the 28th January, says:

"Political good sense has triumphed once again in Italy. The news we receive of the elections shows us that up to the present time the extreme parties have been baffled in their endeavors to humble Count CAVOUR, and with him to overthrow the constitutional system of VICTOR EMANUEL. The result of the two hundred elections is already known, and only four of them are openly favorable to Signor MAZZINI's sect. Ten are uncertain, whilst twenty-five belong to the opposition represented by Signor RATTAZZI.

It ought to be noted that GARIBALDI's best generals, opposed to BERTANI, have been elected spontaneously, without any sectarian aid. On the other hand, the administrators (and very well did they administer for themselves,) of expedition, such as the Cashiers, Paymasters, Secretaries and Governors during GARIBALDI's Dictatorship, although they had been canvassing hard for votes, and although they were assisted by the local Committees, and the journals of the Mazzinian sect, have only barely carried their elections, and in very small numbers, although they tried several electoral colleges at one and the same time, making one profession of political creed to one college and another to another. In short, it is just as I wrote you word about a month ago, when I said they (the opposition) would obtain a third of the votes, but I rather over-estimated the amount, for I do not think now they will make a fourth.

Loss of the American Ship David Brown.

Capt. WALLACE, of the *Sea Wave*, arrived at Liverpool, Jan. 3, from Pernambuco, reports that on the 8th January, when in lat. 32° N., and lon. 40° W., he fell in with an open boat containing the mate and 19 of the crew of the ship *David Brown*, 1,700 tons, from San Francisco for Liverpool, (as reported in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of yesterday,) with a valuable cargo, consisting, amongst other articles, of 1,600 tons of grain. Capt. WALLACE took them all on board the *Sea Wave*. They were in a most deplorable state, having lost all their clothing, and never having tasted food for several days. It appears, from the statement of the sufferers, that the *David Brown*, under the command of Capt. BERRY, and a crew of about 30 men and 18 passengers, sailed from San Francisco for this port on the 11th October. After being out at sea 84 days, she sprung a leak on the 5th January, and began to make water at a fearfully rapid rate. Three pumps were set to work, but they were unable to keep the water down, and in less than three hours she had 12 feet of water in her hold. Everything was done to lighten her, upwards of 3,000 bags of grain being thrown overboard; but it was of no avail, and at length it being discovered that she was rapidly sinking two boats were lowered, and the passengers and crew left the ship. One of the boats contained Mr. DALY, the first mate, and 19 of the crew, and in the other boat were the captain and 27 of the passengers and remainder of the crew. They had not left the ship many minutes before she sunk. With the exception of the clothing which they had on them, neither passengers nor crew were able to save anything. They managed to collect some articles of wearing apparel before leaving the ship, and these were placed in the boats, but very shortly it was found necessary to throw them overboard, as well as a quantity of provisions which they had secured, in order to lighten the boats. For a period of four days and four nights they suffered the greatest privations from cold and hunger, having nothing on board, with the exception of a few biscuits. The two boats remained together until the evening of Monday, the 8th of January, when the boat picked up by the *Sea Wave* lost sight of the other boat containing Capt. BERRY and his 27 companions, who, at that time, were in a state bordering on starvation, having scarcely any provisions on board, and being at the time upwards of 2,000 miles from land. Unless they were picked up by some other vessel, it was feared that they could not hold out more than a day or two, and must have perished from hunger.

THE LATEST NEWS.

ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 29, via MARSEILLES, Feb. 3, 1861.

A dispatch from official quarters states that SCHIAVORI, one of the chiefs of the reactionary bands in the Abruzzi, has surrendered. Fighting continues to take place on both sides; villages are set on fire, and Sardinian officers have been cut to pieces. Sardinia has claimed the restoration of the soldiers who were made prisoners by the Papal Zouaves, and has arrested the Bishop of Sabine as a hostage.

NAPLES, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

A popular disturbance has taken place. The printing presses of the papers *Equatore* and *Europa* have been broken.

NAPLES, Friday.

Prince CARIGNAN has left for Mola du Gaeta. His journey is said to be in connection with negotiations for the surrender of Gaeta. The Italian troops who are pursuing the reactionary bands have entered the Roman States. At the recent fight at Grosinore the Italian troops were victorious.

PARIS, Saturday—3½ P. M.

Bourse firm. The final price of Rentes was 63.5 or 10 cents higher than yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 3, 1861.

The address in the House of Lords, in answer to the speech from the Throne, will be moved by the Earl of Sefton, and seconded by Viscount LISMORE.

Mr. J. SEVERN, a well-kown resident, has been appointed Her Majesty's Consul at Rome.

Mr. SMALL, of the Equity Bar, has been appointed Attorney-General at Hong-Kong, in place of Mr. ADAMS, who has become Chief Justice.

Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. BAINES presented to Lord PALMERSTON on Friday, the address of members of the House of Commons in favor of retrenchment.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Funds firm at the last improvement. Railway Share market rather dull, owing to numerous realizations.

Major-General Sir R. EYRE will probably be appointed Commander of Forces in Canada.

The Patterson-Bonaparte case was again on yesterday. Judgment is expected in the course of next week.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PROGRESS.

Mr. Lincoln at Cincinnati—How he got There—How He Looks—What was done with, to and for Him—What he Did and Said in Reply—Sundry Anecdotes—Invitation Cards.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Feb. 12, 1861.

If ever Porkopolians were from their innermost depths stirred completely up, now is the time. It would undoubtedly be an arrant injustice if I should say that the said townspeople are not subject to periodical recurrences of similarly excited moments, as I well remember when, many years ago, the great and immortal "DAN," more reverently known as the expounder of the Constitution, was welcomed; and when, on a more recent occasion, the youthful heir to VICTORIA's arm chair was *fêted*, and balled, and speeched, and toadied; but—and I say it very boldly—no such exact verge of insanity was ever before reached as now pervades the population of this city, in its length, breadth and entirety. The occasion is the reception, ovation and homage of and to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President elect of the United States of America. As is customary in this and other cities of like calibre on such festive occasions, the city authorities, in grave council assembled, declared it to be a holiday—a day on which no money should be made, notes paid, or children taught. As a natural consequence, the streets have been filled all day long; and from the earliest cock-crowing to the last putting out of gas, there has been a long procession of men, women and children, whose occupations were gone, and who have gaped at this, that and the other to their hearts' satisfaction and the weariness of their limbs.

The centre of attraction was, of course, the Burnett House, within whose hospitable walls the honored guest was to spend the night. Crowds emerged from every lane, alley and thoroughfare, and pouring into the central streets, thronged in the direction of the hotel. The persons composing these various peripatetic groups were of all sorts and conditions. Tall, gaunt, uncut-haired men; fat, restless, uncomfortably-clad women; and youthful, tired offspring, jostled the well-dressed and self-satisfied citizen; while the flashily-attired damsel, and he without a cent in his pocket, or a hat upon his head, walked side by side with him whose check could draw thousands, and whose ideas upon all matters in general, and politics in particular, are of the most conservative tendency. All nationalities contributed to swell the throng—Germans in battallions, Irishmen in squads, Africans in groups, and Americans in abundance. I joined in the universal current, and passed through street after street, only to find the same moving numbers, the same patriotic decorations, and the same impatient desire. From Kentucky there were a great many visitors. Some came from curiosity, others for old acquaintance sake, but the vast majority of them, (and as you will presently notice, there was a goodly company,) because they desired the President elect to feel that his friends do not all live in the Free States, and that he has many a supporter, and many a co-worker for the integrity of the Union, in Old Kentuck, the home of HENRY CLAY.

On all such occasions there are a thousand and one instances of official folly, and red-tape nonsense, which could easily be made the subject of raillery and ridicule; but passing these by, I will at once proceed to give in brief the history of what has happened since Mr. LINCOLN's arrival in this city. The special train arrived at the dépôt, at a little past 3 o'clock this afternoon. On the platform stood Mayor WILSON, the Common Council, the various Committees, Sub-Committees, and reporters, besides a couple of hundred graceless scallywags, who forced their way through the line of policemen. The distant whistling of the fast approaching locomotive announced to each Chairman, pregnant with a speech, that the coming man was not defunct, but that he would soon be before them, and their moment of deliverance was at hand. Up came the train, and out stepped Mr. LINCOLN. Never having seen the gentleman before, I naturally took a good long look at him, and while the principal spokesman was boring him with an interminable address, of which he kindly furnished me a copy, I came to the following conclusion:

MR. LINCOLN

stands six feet and four inches high; he has a large head, with a very high, shelving forehead; thick, bushy, dark hair; a keen, bright, piercing, indeterminable colored eye; a prominent, thin-nostriled nose; a large, well bowed mouth; a round, pretty chin; a first crop of darkish whiskers; a clean, well built neck; more back than chest; a long, lank trunk; limbs of good shape and extreme longitude; arms ditto, with hands and feet symmetrical but naturally large. He wore a black silk hat, (plug,) a dress coat, and pants of sombre hue; a turn over collar, and (I presume) other garments, such as usually are found upon gentlemen who enjoy an annual income of at least $25,000. He was accompanied by Mrs. LINCOLN, his sons ROBERT and TOD, his military escort, Mr. WOODS, his business manager, and divers friends of no particular account. After the address, before alluded to, the reading of which I kindly spare you, Mr. LINCOLN was led to a barouche, in which he took his seat, while the vast crowd of spectators cheered, huzzahed, and roared a hearty welcome, and the cannon thundered out their magnificent response. The procession was like all other processions. There was a military escort, a very good one too; a Chief Marshal, covered from head to waist with insignia, red cockades, blue belts, and white cross belts; distinguished citizens in carriages, and all that sort of thing—all of whom paraded through a large portion of the city. Mr. LINCOLN stood up bare-headed, holding on by a conveniently arranged board, and bowed his backbone sore, and his neck stiff, all the way to the hotel.

Leaving him several blocks off from the point of destination, I rode across the city and took my station on the balcony of the

BURNETT HOUSE,

the view from which was very imposing. The house itself was very gaily decked with American flags and private bunting, while all the windows, balconies, doors and passages were crowded with people, waiting for the approach of the city's guest. The balcony at the left of the house was reserved for Mr. LINCOLN, the Committee, the ladies and members of the Press, but long before the head of the procession made its appearance, that, as well as every other available spot, was densely packed and jammed to the full. A large block of stores opposite the hotel, and the street up and down as far as the eye could reach, had been taken possession of by the curious multitude, and passage either or any way was an absolute impossibility. When, after the procession had reached the point, and through its opened ranks the carriage containing Mr. LINCOLN was drawn up to the steps—a shout, such as has not been heard since the night when the ram-horned priests yelled down the walls of Jericho, was uttered by the crowd, and for a few moments the uproar was, in no figurative sense, deafening. The policemen were stationed on the steps so as to keep the crowding populace off from him, as slowly and with evident weariness Mr. LINCOLN ascended the steps. With the utmost difficulty the officers succeeded in squeezing him through a narrow passage in the crowd upon the balcony, where in response to the most clamorous demands, he delivered the exceedingly appropriate and happy speech, sent by telegraph to you this evening. His allusions to Kentucky and Kentucky people touched a very tender chord. There were about a thousand men from that chivalrous State who had stationed themselves very near the foot of the steps, and when LINCOLN said, "If there are any of my Kentucky friends here to-day, I will say a few words to them," they gave him such rousing cheers, as showed clearly that they appreciated his motive and were grateful for the compliment. He looked very pale, very thin, very tired and very dusty. One could not but pity him, as compelled to stand, wearied and forlorn, he spoke, even though for the moment he rose above his physical weariness, and enjoyed the excitement as in days gone by. Hardly had he finished, when sundry and divers enthusiastic, but thoughtless fellows, grabbed at his hands and shook them, as if for a wager, until forcibly disengaging himself, Mr. LINCOLN turned to a group of beautiful ladies, who had stood near him during his speech, and taking one of them by the hand spoke a few words in her willing ear, and then having smiled with an appreciative look upon the belle of the city, who was standing upon a chair near by, he put on all the muscular steam he could muster and pushed his way, democratically, through the not over considerate crowd.

The events of the evening are two: his speech to the Germans, from the balcony, and his reception in the large dining-room of the hotel. Owing to the fact that poisoned honey and suspicious boxes have been sent to him, and threats of assassination have been definitely ascertained, his friends are prone to be very cautious, and to scan carefully every proposed movement of the President elect. This evening about 7½, an immense turn-out of Wide-Awake Clubs and German workingmen, presented an address to him, and desired an answer. At first it was deemed best not to have him go upon the balcony, but at last he determined that he would do as they requested, and going out he made just such a speech as would rejoice the heart of every freedom-loving, work-desiring and home-prizing foreigner. He touched most forcibly on the Homestead question, and has put himself on record so completely in favor of that measure, that no friend can be afraid of quoting him, and no enemy can push him from the platform. His reception at that time was glorious. The streets were filled with these people, whose faces all upturned and aglow with a hearty appreciation of the speaker's utterance, were lighted up by the glare of the torchlights, and as at every commended expression they gave vent to their indorsement in stentorian cheers, the campaign days were most vividly recalled to our mind.

THE RECEPTION

given by Mr. LINCOLN, in the large dining-room of the Hotel, was a very unique and Democratic affair. I wish every fun-loving reader of the TIMES could have seen it. It was decidedly jolly, undreamed of hitherto and not to be done again. The room is very large, very long, very wide. Its ceiling and several walls were very tastefully decorated with that favorite bunting, the American flag, while graceful festoons of the red, white and blue aided very materially in lending to the room a light and attractive appearance. About two thirds of the distance from the doors was placed a square platform, six inches high, on which were two chairs. On the platform stood Mr. LINCOLN; on one chair stood Mayor BISHOP; around the platform was a cordon of policemen, and behind the hero of the occasion stood Col. ELLSWORTH, Col. SUMNER, Major HUNTER, several of the Committee and your humble servant. "Let 'em come," roared out ELLSWORTH—the doors were flung open and in they rushed. Mercy on me, what a set.

"Some in rags, some in jags, and some in velvet gowns,"

says an old nursery rhyme, but that does not begin to express it. All classes, all sorts, all conditions, all employments, all ages, both sexes, all styles, all nations, and apparently all creation were well represented there. Every man considered it his duty to shake "Old ABE's" hand, as if it was a pump handle, or a delinquent scholar. He was called "Old man," "Old ABE," "Uncle ABE," "Old boy," "Old 'un," "My friend," "My cherished friend," "Our country's hope," "Honest old ABE," and "Old Cock." He was recommended to the Divine blessing about six hundred and fifty times, and urged to "take care of yourself old man," on at least three hundred and seventy occasions. Occasionally some distinguished individual would endeavor to reel off a labored sentiment, or a well-concocted speech, but the surging crowd behind him, impatient of delay, would give him a boost which would send him irresistibly on, like a wad from a pop-gun—and once out, no wriggling, swearing, protesting or bribing could get him back again, and the bright speech would be lost forever. Another class of big-bellied, fob-chained, high-collared gentlemen would, after the salutation, attempt to stand around the charmed circle, instead of moving on, but it was "no go," or rather it was all go, and, like their predecessors, they found that the will of the majority must be obeyed. After Mr LINCOLN had pumped for about one hour, and seeing there was no probability of an early subsiding of the rush, his friends suggested that he get upon a chair, let the crowd have a good square look, make a speech and retire. This, after repeated denials, he reluctantly consented to, and jumping upon a chair he said, that although he would be happy to join hands with them all, he felt that it would be wrong in him to attempt any more work of that kind to-night, and he would, therefore, bid them good night. Instantly, a ring of policemen and friends was formed about him, and with some difficulty he was escorted to his room.

A very few moments after that, a pair of very larged-sized calfskin boots were deposited outside of the Lincolnian door, one of which, on being measured by an enthusiastic "local reporter," was found to be exactly as long as a sheet of foolscap paper, and the policemen at the entrance announced that no further callers would be received to-night. Hence it may be inferred that the man of the hour, aye of the age, has gone to rest, and wishing him a very good night,

"Pleasant dreams, sweet repose,
Half the bed and half the clothes,"

we postpone the further consideration of this topic until a more convenient season.

Mr. WOODS has kindly handed us a card, on which is engraved the following:

SPECIAL TRAIN.

Mr. ——— ———:

SIR—You are respectfully invited to participate in the courtesies extended to Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President elect, by the several Railway Companies, from Springfield to Washington.

[Signed] W. S. WOODS.

Under the circumstances, we feel constrained to call upon all the patriotic within us, to thank Mr. WOODS and the several Railway Companies, individually and collectively, and we hereby do that same, and having accepted the invitation, promise to tell all we see, hear and know about the subject, to the eminently intelligent, acquisitive and inquisitive readers of the TIMES.

HOWARD.

The Trip from Cincinnati to Columbus—Incidents and Accidents on the Way—Arrival and Scenes at the Capital of Ohio—Speeches—Dinner—How the Trip affects Him.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1861.

Mr. LINCOLN's progress being the only matter with which I have at present to do, I will confine myself, as nearly as possible, to the narration of such incidents and statements of each day's trip as are connected more or less with him personally. The departure from Cincinnati this morning was accompanied with very little ceremony. At a few moments before 9 o'clock, Mr. LINCOLN, with his family, drove to the dépôt, where there were gathered a great many people, who were desirous of catching one more glimpse of his peculiar physiognomy. As he stood on the platform, with his head bared, I was startled by the care-worn, anxious look he wore. His forehead and face are actually seamed with deep-set furrows and wrinkles, such as no man of his years should have. For his own sake, it is to be regretted that this excursion is being made. His original plan, which was to proceed directly and quietly to Washington, was much better, and it was with great reluctance that he acceded to the desires of his friends, who are now thoughtlessly and foolishly wearying him, and wearing the life out of him by inches. When receiving his friends, shaking them by the hand, and excited by conversation, his eye is light, and his countenance cheerful, but when standing, as he frequently does upon the rear platform of his car, listening to a prosy address, or shuddering at the brazen efforts of some country band, his eye is dull, his complexion dark, his mouth compressed and his whole appearance indicates excessive weariness, listlessness and indifference. As he goes from place to place, local dignitaries, petty officials, and patriotic committees decked with ribbons, rosettes and badges pester and bore him, while the populace, regardless of decency, and thoughtful only for their self-gratification continually do cry, "Hurrah for Old Abe," "Let's grab his hand, "Bully for you," and "Go it old horse." No one can for a moment mistake the animus of all this parade and fussation. It is evidently an honest and sincere desire on the part of the people and the people's representatives, to show their future President all the honorable attention in their power; to surround him with tried and trustworthy friends, and to assure him of their love and admiration, their support and sympathy. As such, Mr. LINCOLN submits with pleasure to the infliction, but it is a terrible ordeal through which to pass, when bound as he is, not to a place of rest and easeful quiet, but to a scene of discord, trouble and possible danger.

Traveling, as does the Presidential party, only in the day-time, is not very fatiguing in itself considered, but when one is obliged to pop up at every station, go upon the platform, hear a tedious speech, make a pertinent answer, smile, bow, be pleased and eminently gratified, it's quite another affair. To-day, on the trip hither from Cincinnati, we made half-a-dozen stoppages. The principal ones were Morrow, Xenia and London, at all of which there were immense concourses of people, all anxious to see and hear the form and voice of the President elect. At Xenia they were really crazy. They jumped upon the car-roof, climbed in at the windows, attempted to force the doors and storm the platform. It was about 1 o'clock when we reached that point, and as we had breakfasted quite early in the morning, the anticipated and promised lunch was regarded most favorably by the several eyes of faith, and the various unemployed digesting apparatuses that float and uncomfortably moved from car to car most restlessly. Imagine the feelings of the President elect, of *all* the corporals of the high and mighties, of the four reporters and the untitled hangers-on, when it was announced by the Chairman of the gastronomic department that a lunch, varied and extensive in its dainties, *had* been prepared, *had* been left on the table in the dépôt, and *had* been devoured by the voracious and Democratic crowd, who now, with well-filled paunches, with bread and buttery hands, and with the most comfortable abdominal sensations, were clamoring for a third speech from their dear old Rail-Splitter. Mr. ROBERT T. LINCOLN, familiarly styled, in the *Herald* correspondence, "Bob," as he also is by *all* who are intimate with the Presidential family, was philosophical in the extreme—for, pulling from his pocket a meerschaum, colored as only college boys can color pipes, he proceeded, with the stoicism of an aboriginal Indian, the pertinacity of a Scotch creditor, and the success of a Yankee fisherman, to puff, puff, puff, until enclouded in the savoring vapor, he was lost to view. The paternal LINCOLN, to be sure, said nothing; but there is little doubt that he felt hungry all the more; the various Colonels, Generals, Captains and Honorables walked up and down, up and down, the Committeemen blushed, explained, apologized and felt very warm, while the correspondents aforesaid rolled themselves up in their overcoats and shawls, and, in sweet sleep, lost all consciousness of trouble, and dreamed only of the dinner yet to come.

The incidents worthy of mention were very few. You do not care to be told that Miss MARY JANE STUART was presented to the President, and having been well shaken by his extended hand, presented him in turn with a very beautiful bouquet of camelias and evergreen; or that after the presentation, your correspondent was introduced to the paternal dad of the fair MARY JANE, who has "taken the TIMES regularly for ten years," and who handed me a slip of paper, of the inscription on which the following is an exact copy: "Camelia bouquet, presented at Wilcoxville, by Miss MARY JANE STUART—favorably received, and so forth—for the Press." I say, of course you care nothing for an incident like this, and yet of such incidents is the sensation material of the trip made up.

The reception at Columbus was worthy of the occasion, and great credit is due to the various State and local officials who managed it, prominent amongst whom was Adjutant-General CARRINGTON, of this State, on whom devolved the entire charge of the party during their trip through Ohio. Drawn up before the Dépôt was a very fine array of military; at one end of the line was a cannon, which momentarily thundered out a hearty how-are-you; carriages for the guests, one and all, little and big, were provided at the other end of the line, while far off, as far as the eye could reach, and in numbers so great that no mortal man could easily number them, stretched thousands and thousands of cheering, hurrahing, welcoming citizens. A jolly band of music preceded the procession, and while the multitude rolled after, like the waves of the ocean, and their voices roared afar off like the sound of many waters, the President elect was drawn in hospitable triumph to the State Capital. Through long lines of unarmed men he was escorted to the Governor's room, in which elegantly furnished chamber Gov. DENNISON felicitously greeted him. After a general shake around, Mr. LINCOLN was led into the hall of the Legislature, where were sitting in joint-session the two bodies—the Upper and the Lower—while in beauteous circle, vast numbers of smiling ladies, with graceful courtesy waved their savory handkerchiefs and gladdened the heart of the nation's choice by their encouraging smiles and bright, loving glances.

Lieutenant-Governor KIRK had the honor of welcoming Mr. LINCOLN, and may congratulate himself upon having drawn from the lips of the wary Illinoisian, a speech which, for kindly sentiment, and for cheering import, has not been equalled in many a day, and which, ere this, sent as it has been, by the lightning wire, into all parts of the country, has gladdened the hearts of patriots, and set at rest the fears of statesmen. After the speech, he went upon the left extreme of the western steps, from which point he commanded a clear view of the largest and finest appearing assemblage he has seen during his present tour. So unanimous was the greeting, and so enthusiastic the shouting, that for a moment the inner man triumphed, and Mr. LINCOLN was visibly moved to tears. He again addressed the crowd, and though his speech was short, it was telling and to the point, so that at every sentence, cheer after cheer rent the very air.

The same assemblage undaunted by the mud upon the streets, followed the carriage which conveyed him to the Governor's private residence, where with the family of Mr. DENNISON and his immediate circle, Mr. LINCOLN dined and subsequently rested prior to the ovation of the evening.

At eight this evening a tide of joyous people from all neighborhoods hereabouts flowed toward the gubernatorial mansion. Invitations were liberally extended, and with pleasure accepted—so that, accustomed as the hospitable Governor is to a crowded house, he must have been astonished at the thronging multitude which took possession of his home to-night. Mrs. DENNISON very gracefully cheered the drawing-room by her presence, and the interest of the occasion was in no way diminished by the continental manners and lively conversation of her daughters. It is very evident that the news received here this afternoon, concerning the undisturbed counting of the electoral votes at Washington, the Union news from Virginia and Tennessee, and assurances of entire safety at the National Capital from Gen. SCOTT, have produced a profound and quieting impression upon the friends of Mr. LINCOLN, while he is but reassured that his constant judgment in these matters is still good and correct.

To-morrow, at the inconvenient hour of 7 in the morning, we breakfast, and depart hence several parasangs to Pittsburgh, and considering that it is now 2½ o'clock of to-morrow morning, and that I have but four and a half hours in which to enjoy my sweet restorer, I will close, premising, however, that Mr. LINCOLN seemed in better spirits, was less fatigued and uneasy to-night, than he has been at any time since he left Springfield.

HOWARD.

The United States not Insolvent.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read an article in the DAILY TIMES of this date, stating that the United States Marshal had been refused credit for refreshments which had been ordered by the Court for the Petit Jury, sitting in the case of LANE, charged with murder. As the officer in charge of the jury, I beg leave to state that the statement is false in every particular. The refreshments were ordered at Mr. VAN NAME's, No. 216 Broadway, and were furnished without comment of any sort. The jury were not required to be responsible in any manner for the refreshments.

D. DOWDICAN.

A SUCCESSFUL LITERARY ENTERPRISE.—The prizes offered for 1860 by the *University Quarterly* (the new College magazine published at New-Haven,) have been awarded as follows: The prize of $30 for the best article from a professional student, to EDWARD A. WALKER, for his article written from Heidelberg University, Germany, on "German Student Life and Travel," and the prize of $20 for the best article from a collegiate student, to OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Jr., for his article from Harvard University, in the October number, on "Plato." The Committee of award were Hon. GEORGE S. HILLARD, Ex-President HITCHCOCK, and Prof. GEORGE TICKNOR. The *Quarterly* has cleared its first year out of debt; its expenses having been about $1,900, and its receipts a little over $2,000. Nearly thirty colleges and professional schools are now engaged in its support.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Non-enumerated—Nos. 7, 8, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 31, 35, 36, 37, 33, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46, 50, 51, 55, 58, 59, 15.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I*.—Nos. 439, 571, 573, 601, 603, 607, 611, 301, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 29, 152, 161, 166, 167, 170, 171, 173, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 161, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188.

SUPERIOR COURT. *Part I*.—Nos. 1179, 1185, 1191, 1205, 1213, 1217, 1229, 1231, 327, 1017, 1163. *Part II*.—Nos. 144, 142, 660, 268, 826, 926, 934, 910, 942, 502, 914, 946, 950, 952, 18, 756.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term. The General Term will sit during the next two weeks.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

George Law et al. vs. The United States.—Mr. O'Conor, on Saturday morning, moved this Court to appoint a day for the final hearing of the cause. The District Attorney opposed it saying he desired time to make a bill of exceptions, and the motion was ordered to stand over till Tuesday next.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

THE CASE OF THE BARK ANNA.

In the case of Edgar M. Tuthill, the captain, and Edmund P. Lane, the first mate of the bark *Anna*, indicted separately for alleged murder on board her, Mr. Ridgway, on Saturday morning, moved for their unconditional discharge, and the following order was directed to be entered:

'It appearing to the Court that, on the trial of Gordon Hires, (the second mate,) the same witnesses were examined as in the case of the defendant Lane, and the Court being satisfied that, upon the testimony in the case of Hires, as well as in the case of the defendant Lane, above-named, the testimony of the witnesses for the Government has been so far shaken by the testimony offered by the defence, and the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, that the testimony offered by the Government was not entitled to full and implicit credit, and was not of such a character as to justify a conviction for either murder or manslaughter; and the jury in the case of Lane having failed to agree upon a verdict, and it being proven to the Court that eight of the jury in that case were for acquittal and four for conviction of manslaughter; and on motion of Hon. J. J. Roosevelt, United States Attorney, it is ordered that *nolle prosequies* be entered upon the indictments against the above-named Edmund P. Lane and Edgar M. Tuthill, and that they be discharged from custody under the indictment.'

The Case of Jefferds—The Prisoner Detained until the next Session of the Oyer and Terminer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

In the matter of the Habeas Corpus for the discharge of Chas. M. Jefferds, from custody, &c.—This application was referred to in Saturday's TIMES. It will be remembered that Charles M. Jefferds was arrested for the murder of his father-in-law, Walton, in July last. Since that time he has been incarcerated in jail, awaiting his trial.

An application was now made to discharge the prisoner from custody, on the ground that the prosecution had not been diligent in bringing the cause to trial. The motion was opposed by the District Attorney, who stated that the Governor had called a Special Term of the Oyer and Terminer, to be held this month, at which the prisoner would be tried.

The following is the decision of the Court: No cause has been shown by the public prosecutor for further detaining the prisoner, except that a Special Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held in this City, has been called by the Governor for the 27th of February inst., at which time the trial of the prisoner will as he alleges, be brought on. The short time which will elapse before that Court will be organized, and the enormity of the offence with which the prisoner stands indicted, induce me to regard the cause assigned as a satisfactory one within the meaning of section 32 referred to, and to detain the prisoner in custody until the sitting of said Special Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The application may stand adjourned till March next, or it may be then renewed if the accused should not have been brought to trial.

James T. Brady for prisoner; Nelson J. Waterbury for the State.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Wm. H. Falls and Thomas V. Langdon, were now admitted to probate, but neither of them made any bequests of interest to others than the family of the testator.

Mr. Falls left an estate valued at about $100,000.

Court of General Sessions.

There were no motions in this Court on Saturday. The Recorder will take up this morning at 11 o'clock the following

CALENDAR.

For Arson—James Shepherd.

For Forgery—Joseph Jacobs, Mary Haskell, Thos. Jones.

For Burglary—Charles H. Wilson, John McDermott, John Dignan, James Quinn, George Smith.

For Grand Larceny—Lawrence Palmer, John H. Beckett.

Court of Special Sessions.

PETTY CALENDAR.

In this Court on Saturday, Justices CONNOLLY, BROWNELL and STEERS disposed of the Calendar as follows:

Of seventeen persons charged with assault and battery, six were discharged by non-appearance of witnesses; three by request of complainant; one was allowed postponement; four were fined, and one was imprisoned. One person, charged with keeping a disorderly house, obtained a postponement; one doer of malicious mischief was fined, and one thief was imprisoned. None of the cases were of sufficient interest to warrant the publication of details.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 16.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '68	95½	50	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	14⅜
8,500	Trea. 10 1-4℘c.N.	100¼	50	do	14⅜
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74½	100	M.So.& N. I.G.S.b30	32¾
5,000	Vir. St. 6s....s30	76	110	do	32½
4,000	do	76½	250	do.........s30	32
4,500	N. Carolina St.6s	79	200	do	32¼
7,000	Missouri State 6s.	67¼	350	do	32⅜
10,000	do.........s10	67	200	do.........s10	32¼
5,400	do	67	15	Panama Railroad	114
8,000	N. Y. S. 6s 1862	100½	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79
2,000	M. So. 1st M. Bs.	81½	100	do	78½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	95½	870	do	78¾
1,000	Chi.&N.W.1stM.	40	300	do.........s10	78½
1,000	Han &St.J.R.Bs.	52	100	do.........s20	78¼
1,000	L.E.&W.2dM.Bs.	37	100	do.........s20	78½
10,000	C.,B &Q.R.8 ℘c.		100	do.........b60	79
	Bds	93½	100	do.........b30	79
43	Pacific Mail S. Co.	85¾	27	Clev.Col. & Cin. R.	94½
300	Mich. Central R...	56¾	50	Galena & Chi. R...	72½
100	do	56½	550	do	72¼
275	do.........b30	56¾	100	do.........s10	72½
550	N. Y. Cen. R.p&c	78½	200	do	72⅛
100	do........p&c	78⅝	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	33½
400	do........p&c	78¼	25	do	33⅝
200	do.........s30	78	200	do	33¼
370	Erie Railroad	33¼	100	do.........s10	33⅜
25	do.........b30	33¾	200	do.........b60	33⅝
250	do	33¼	650	do	33⅜
50	do	33	400	do.........s30	33½
325	Hudson River R...	44⅜	1350	Chi. & Rock Isl. R	57½
100	do	44⅝	155	do	57⅝
50	Harlem Railroad..	16⅛	150	do.........s7	57⅝
200	do.........b30	16¼	150	do.........s10	57⅜
100	Harlem R. pref....	40¼	100	do.........b30	57¾
200	do.........b30	40¾	200	Chi. Bur. & Quin.R	71¾
300	do	40⅛	350	do	72
200	do	40	50	do.........b60	72½
200	Reading Railroad.	43	50	do	72½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Treas. 12℘c.Nts.	102	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	78¾
3,000	N. C. State 6s...	79½	150	do	78½
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s,'90..	73½	250	do.........s30	78¼
10,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bs.	102	50	do.........b10	78¾
6,000	Han.&St.J.R.Bs	52	250	do.........s3	78¾
7,000	Mich. So. S. F.Bs	75	100	Mich. Cen R.	56¼
2,000	Chic.&N.W.2dM.	17	150	M. So. & N. I. G.S.	32
60	Canton Co.	14½	100	Gal. & Chic. R..b10	72
50	do	14½	500	do.........s10	72¼
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	86¼	100	do	72⅜
125	N. Y. Cen. R..p&c	78	150	do	72½
200	do.........b10	78	100	do	72¾
100	Hud. River R.	44½	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	33⅜
250	do.........b30	44½	150	do	33¼
200	do	44⅜	200	Chic.&R. I'd R.b30	58
100	do	44¾	100	do	57¾
200	Harlem R.	16¼	50	do.........s10	57¾
300	Reading Railroad.	43¼	700	do.........s30	57⅝

MONDAY, Feb. 18—A. M.

The steamship *Africa*, from England Saturday, Feb. 2, (and Queenstown Feb. 3,) arrived at this port yesterday forenoon. The financial advices, three days later than the previous arrival, are higher for the English funds, better for the London Money market, and decidedly more active for both the English and American Railway Shares dealt in on the London Stock Exchange. While the latest advices from this side led to the apprehension that our political troubles would result in a complete division of the Northern and Southern States. Our rates of Exchange were better for the English market, and relieved for the moment the apprehension of further shipments of Gold. Our Stock prices were also reported about the highest for January, and the report made by the Illinois Central Executive Committee at New-York, to the London Agents of the Company, had been published, showing the heavy gains in the early January traffic. These advices from the United States, and the strong upward movement in the English Railways, caused a rapid advance in Illinois Central and Erie Shares, and a better feeling generally for American Securities. The London papers, under date of Thursday, P. M., and Friday, (up to 2 o'clock P. M.,) contain the following items:

The funds opened this morning at an advance of ⅛ ℘ cent., which was well supported throughout the day. The market finally closed with firmness, notwithstanding some further *bona fide* sales of stock to a considerable amount, which are said to be for account of either the Bank of England or Government. Since the private creation of three millions of India Five ℘ cent. Stock, all operations of this character are canvassed in a distrustful spirit. The market derived chief support from the very favorable character of the financial advices from New-York, where the exchange has now risen to 106 to ⅛—a rate which will effectually discourage any further important remittances of gold from this side. A stimulus was also given in the afternoon by the renewed buoyancy of the Paris Bourse, combined with a further large purchase of gold by the Bank of England.

British railway stocks were decidedly better, owing to fresh operations for higher prices in the provincial markets, combined with the publication of better traffic returns than had been generally expected. The rise in Illinois Central and New-York and Erie Railway shares continues to attract attention. The accounts of the progress of the former Company are particularly encouraging.

A large amount of business was transacted Thursday in Illinois Central and New-York and Erie Railway shares, which exhibit a further decided improvement. Illinois opened at 25 discount, buyers, showing a great rise, fell to 27 dis., sellers, and closed at 27s. to 26½ dis. New-York and Erie shares have improved to 31@32.

The three years' options of the Illinois Central Railway Company were dealt in to-day at 8½. The last transactions previously reported were at 7. The one year's options are quoted at 3½ to 4, and the two years', 5½ to 6½.

American Securities are rising (Friday, P. M.) The transactions have been: Illinois Central $100 shares $80 paid, 26 to 5 dis.; New York and Erie 3d Mortgage, (1883,) assented, 78; do. shares, assented, 32 to ½.

The position of the market for American State Securities is described as follows by Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co.:

"The business in American Securities during the past week has been very much confined to the Federal Five ℘ Cent. Bonds, and in these there have been numerous transactions at prices varying from 84 to 87."

A further parcel of £100,000 Australian refined Gold has been sent into the Bank of England, which, with the previous sums delivered, makes a quarter of a million or more addition to the stock of Bullion for the week, besides affording more conclusive evidence of the satisfactory change in the movements of Bullion.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 30th January, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,581,447	Increase,	£633,010
Other deposits	12,587,039	Decrease.	543,254
Rest	3,370,828	Increase..	10,567
Government securities.	£8,447,430	Unchanged.	
Other securities	20,171,156	Decrease.	64 304
Notes unemployed	5,332,200	Increase..	103,900

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,985,460, being a decrease of £49,670, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,617,616, showing an increase of £96,036, when compared with the preceding return.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Bus. done.
United States 5 ℘ cent. red.1874.	86 @ 88	
Virginia State, 5 ℘ cent	76 @ 80	
Do. 6 ℘ cent	70 @ 75	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℘ cent.,red. 1875..	85 @ 87	86
Do. 7 ℘ cent.......do....1875	85 @ 87	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid....	26½ @ 25½d.	26 5 6¾6d.
Do. do. all paid	71 @ 73	
Mich. Cen. (s. f'd) 8℘ct.1st m.'82	87 @ 89	
Do. Bonds	87 @ 89	
Do. $100 shares	50 @ 55	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ℘ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	70 @ 72	
Do. $100 shares	15 @ 20	
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	85 @ 87	
Do. do. 7 ℘ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ℘ cent. (s. f.) 1876	93 @ 95	
Do. do. 7 ℘ c.con. bs,1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	73 @ 76	
New-York & Erie 1st m.,7℘c.,'67	89 @ 91	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ℘ cent., 1859,	88 @ 90	
Do. 3d mort. 7℘c.,'83, assent.	77 @ 79	78
Do. Bonds,7℘c., '62,'71,'75,do.	57 @ 62	
Do. shares, assented	31 @ 32	32 1½2 1¾
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ℘ cent. 1865	99 @101	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℘ cent. 1872...	99 @101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ℘ cent., convert..	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ℘ cent.,ster..	89 @ 91	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ℘ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26	

The very latest in the English Funds and in American Railways, (to Saturday, P. M., Feb. 2,) will probably reach us in the Queenstown dispatch to the Associated Press in season for this paper. The Cotton accounts are duller than for the previous week, and prices had reacted an eighth to three-sixteenths of a penny. The Grain advices are without much alteration.

The Import entries at the port of New-York the past week amount to only $2,768,440, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, against $6,099,239 for the week ending 18th February last year. There is some improvement in the sales of the week over the previous fortnight, though the business doing appears to be very partially distributed among the Importers; some of them complaining of little or no trade, while others feel encouraged by the signs of a better demand. There are fewer Dry Goods of the current importation going into Bonded Warehouse than in January. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods continue large, contrasting, for the week, $2,664,873 in value, with $1,403,754 the same week last season. The receipts of Gold from England have nearly ceased for the present, but the recoinage at Philadelphia and the return to this City in American Eagles and Double Eagles of the large sums previously received in British coin and in Bar Gold, have rapidly increased the stock in Bank, so that the sum held on Saturday was reckoned at the Clearing-house at *thirty-eight millions*, although the average of the past week on the statement to be made up this afternoon will not show the full amount with which the Banks will enter upon the business of the present week. The fall in Exchange to 104@105 ℘ cent., although partially recovered from on Saturday, has undoubtedly led to further orders for the importation of Gold, although not wanted for the Bank movement or immediately desirable to the Money market; both being as easy as the demands of a reduced general trade require.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days ago, for seven months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, (exclusive of Bullion,) from July 1 last to Jan. 31, ultimo, amounted to

last to Jan. 31, ultimo, amounted to	$131,941,000
Add two weeks in February	6 555,584
Total to date	$138,496,584
Against same time 1860	145,891,549
Decrease since July 1	$7,394,965

The same tables make the export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,)

From July 1 to Jan. 31	$71,068,000
Add two weeks in February	5,555,737
Total to date	$76,623,737
Against same time 1860	45,707,813
Increase since July 1	$30,915,924

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From 1st of July to present date	$20,869,000
Against same time, 1860	38,057,347
Decrease since July 1	$17,188 347

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	87½@87
*New-York Central	76@78¾@78
New-York and Erie	32½@34@33
Reading	42½@44@43¼
Rock Island	55¼@58½@57¾
Michigan Guaranteed	31@33@32
Michigan Southern	14½@15@14¼
Michigan Central	54¼@57¼@56¾
Toledo	32@34@33¼
Galena	69½@73@72@72¾
Illinois Central	75¼@80@78½
Panama	112½@113
Pacific Mail	82¼@85¼@84½
Missouris	65½@67¼@66½
Virginias	74¼@76½
Tennessees	69¼@74½@73½
Illinois Central Bonds	95@95½
Hudson River	43@45@44¼
Harlem Preferred	38¼@41¼@39¾
Burlington and Quincy	69¾@73@72
Harlem Common	15¾@16½

*Ex-Feb. Dividend.

The Stock dealings of the past week, considering the still unsettled condition of political affairs, manifested unusual firmness up to Friday afternoon, the advance after Monday being equal to an average of 2@2½ ℘ cent., both on the State Securities and Railway speculations. On Saturday the sellers appeared to offer Stock with rather more freedom than before, and quite a contest of opinion as to the course of speculation this week manifested itself at the Afternoon Board, between *Bull* and *Bear*. The decline from the last rates of Friday was equal to 1@1½ ℘ cent. on the list round, the general market finally leaving off steady. The Railway mortgages continue an exception to the downward fluctuations of Exchange, the general course of prices on nearly all the well-known mortgages of the leading lines being steadily up, this class of investments seemingly growing in popular favor at a time when Federal and State securities vary from 3 to 5 ℘ cent. every ten or fifteen days. There was an improved inquiry for United States Treasury paper at the close of the week, and the last calls are on the basis of 9⅞@10 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The Federal Stocks also show more steadiness, awaiting the result of the new loan of $8,000,000 in 6 ℘ cents. to be awarded on Saturday next. Opinions on this subject differ from day to day as the political accounts and speculations from Washington and the progress and speeches of the President elect, on his tour to the seat of Government, are telegraphed. The belief is prevalent, however, that no serious difficulty will be encountered in making up proposals for the whole sum asked for by the Secretary; the rate or rates depending materially on what may seem to be the political situation near the close of the week.

The following was the business of the Sub-Treasury on Saturday:

Receipts	$76,550 00
For customs	73,000 00
Payments	100 076 40
Balance	3,356,238 51

We direct attention to an advertisement of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., respecting certain checks, drafts, &c., lost in an express trunk between San Francisco and Los Angelos.

We understand that the whole damage to Delaware and Hudson Canal from the recent freshet, both direct and incidental, will not exceed the sum of $10,000.

In an editorial leader of the London *Times*, on the private fortunes of Mr. RICHARD COBDEN, allusion is made to the mistaken confidence of that distinguished gentleman in one of the American Land and Railway schemes, in which he invested a liberal share of his money. The allusion is in a somewhat ungracious vein, and is scarcely borne out by the rising prospects of the enterprise in question—the Illinois Central Company—whether considered with reference to the improved value of, and confidence in, the property on the London Stock Exchange, or its practical working and financial results at home. We have been favored with a proof copy in advance of its regular issue of the annual report of the Railway traffic and financial movement of the Company for the year ending 31st of December, 1860, and the present condition and resources for the future of their Land Department. In the latter we find that something less than *one-half* the original grant by the State of Illinois has thus far been disposed of, while the sum total of sales is nearly or quite equal to the prospective value placed upon the *whole* estate by the most sanguine (not to say visionary, as they were then deemed by almost nine-tenths of the business public) projectors of the scheme, at its initiation, ten years ago. The report before us shows that, for 1,260,000 acres of the original grant of 2,595,000 acres, cash and land notes, with a reservation of title in fee until the whole is paid, have been received to the amount of $16,147,983, or, exclusive of the proceeds of certain town lots, $15,995,380. The original calculation of the late ROBERT RANTOUL, for an average of $8 ℘ acre for 2,000,000 acres of the best of these lands, set aside for the construction mortgage of the Company, was deemed a most extravagant one, as we have just intimated, but it was based, in good part, on the estimated increase, in ten years, of the population of Illinois, which he claimed would reach 1,700,000 souls, or double the census return of 1850. It is now stated, in the report of Mr. WILLIAM H. OSBORN, President, to the proprietary, that:

The census of 1860 shows 1,729,000 population in Illinois—nearly one-third of the entire gain in population of the six Northwestern States within the last ten years is within her borders. The value of land has quadrupled in these ten years—the tide of emigration to Illinois is constant, and with fifty per cent. more added to the population, it seems demonstrated that land will double in value. Hence, I infer, that the unsold half of our lands will, during the next ten years, command nearly double the amount realized for the first half, and to secure this, I would suggest the policy of gradually advancing the price, without however reserving a single acre from sale. After deducting upwards of one million of dollars of sales made in 1855, upon which parties have failed to respond to their engagements, our net sales are 1,260,273 46-100 acres, at an average of $12 67 per acre, = $15,995,380. Of this $15,995,380, upwards of twenty-five per cent., or $4,195,398, have been collected in cash. The average of $12.67 includes the earlier sales at six to nine dollars per acre. Every acre sold for settlement adds to the value of the remainder; and I estimate the ultimate proceeds of our lands as follows:

1,260,273 acres at	$12 67		$15,995,380
	Town lots		152,603
200,000 acres to be sold at	$13	$2,600,000	
200,000 acres to be sold at	15	3,000 000	
200,000 acres to be sold at	16	3,200,000	
200,000 acres to be sold at	18	3,600,000	
200,000 acres to be sold at	20	4,000,000	
100 000 acres to be sold at	25	2,500,000	
100,000 acres to be sold at	30	3 000,000	
100,000 acres to be sold at	40	4,000,000	
34,727 acres to be sold at	50	1,736,350	—27,636,350
2,595,000	Total		$43,784,333

Meanwhile, it is shown by the present report that the Railway itself, although embracing, in all its branches from the Cairo on the Mississippi to Chicago on the Lakes, no less than 707 miles, and much of it, through what was almost a wilderness at the time the work was projected, and a considerable portion running through certain districts of the State which are still comparatively sparsely populated, is rapidly vindicating its ability to earn a fair dividend upon its whole cost. To this point, Mr. OSBORN writes:

"It may safely be assumed, that the income from the road will pay the expenses, State tax and interest on the debt. Thus the road *ceases to be a burthen* upon the lands. The correctness of this statement may be determined from the results of the actual business last year. $850,630 net was obtained beyond the State tax and expenses, and we have already gained $141,600 in the first month's traffic this year. Our net income should exceed $1,200,000 this year, while the interest charge on our bonds cannot exceed $1,050,000. Illinois is literally overflowing with the late remarkable harvest, for which there is an active demand, especially for the Southern markets. The steady increase of tonnage delivered at Cairo for several years, demonstrates the permanence of the North and South traffic, and there is a much greater variety of products and merchandise carried over the line than in earlier years. The cheapness of fuel must soon lead to the increase of the manufacturing interests in Illinois, thus rendering our income less dependent upon the harvests. The road is well maintained; the iron has proved to be of superior quality, and the working stock is sufficient for a traffic of three and a half millions per annum. During the last three years only $856 343 have been expended on the road and working stock. The embarrassments which formerly attended the development of this enterprise, arose from the fact that it was impossible to execute the original plan of building 700 miles of railway through an unsettled country for less than the cost of other safe roads; and this primary difficulty was singularly aggravated by the failure of three successive harvests. Our earnings from local traffic have for three years steadily increased. This year the profit of working the road will probably exceed 4 ℘ cent. on its costs; with two more good harvests, the road, with prudent management, will stand by the side of other railways as a permanent dividend paying property, without the aid of the lands."

During the year 1860 the financial *Balance Sheet* of the Company, which had shown much improvement to the close of 1859, as compared with previous embarrassments of a floating or temporary nature, *has been made a clean one*; the floating debt having been voluntarily capitalized by the Shareholders, and $3,000,000 Free Land Mortgage due in September, wholly and promptly paid off by the same judicious process, thereby relieving from mortgage $2,521,043 of maturing Free Land Notes and 148,618 acres of Free Lands, (that is, Lands not pledged to the Construction mortgage,) the income and proceeds of which inure immediately to the Shareholders, preference being given to a guaranteed dividend of 4 ℘ cent. to the full paid Stock, made such by the voluntary action of nearly one-half of the proprietary in England and a portion of the American holders. Thus $7,993,300 of the Capital Stock is made a productive property in anticipation of the general income hereafter to follow the constantly improving results of the Land and Traffic Departments. At the same time the privilege of paying in the remaining 20 ℘ cent. on the scrip shares, with a view to a dividend of 4 ℘ cent. on the whole 100 ℘ cent. is left open, but unaccompanied by *scrip rights*, the issue of which to full-paid Shareholders was stopped in December last. Of these rights, 40,086 are now outstanding, and run, one-third to 1862, one-third to 1863, and the remainder to 1864, constituting a contingent addition to Capital, in case the present scrip shares should run above par, when the rights expire by limitation. By the expiration of the old rights of 1857, 85,000 in number, and the substitution of the present issue, (which the Directors have determined not to increase,) the contingent increase of Capital is reduced one-half. Thus limiting the proprietary, present and contingent, to $21,953,580, instead of $25,500,000, as there contemplated, viz:

Capital—		
79,933 shares full paid		$7,993,300
99,521 shares $80 paid		7,961,680
Present paid up capital		$15,954,980
Contingent—		
$20 on 99,521 scrip shares	$1,990 420	
$100 on 40,086 scrip rights	4,008,600—	5,998,600
Total present and contingent		$21,953,580
Funded Debt—		
Construction Mortgage	$17,000,000	
Less paid off by land sales	1,746,500—	$15,253,500
Eight ℘ cents. due 1865		332,000
Freeland Bonds not presented		6,000
Debentures July 1, 1861		42,740
Debentures Feb. 20, 1868		38,000
Total debt of Company		$15,672,240

On the present Balance Sheet the floating debt in London is entirely liquidated, and the purpose of the management is to liquidate the minor items in the Funded Debt also as fast as the bonds are presented, without reference to maturity, in payment of full shares, so as to leave only the Construction Mortgage outstanding, against which the proceeds of the lands constitute the most rapid and reliable sinking fund attached to any great Railway loan in the West. The value of the whole property, as stated in the cost of the Railway and the Land Notes, and prospective land values, in the Report, as compared with the Mortgage lien and share capital paid up, would appear to be as follows:

Cost of Road, permanent construction		$27,195,391
Loss of interest, in process of building		4,996,213
Total cost completed to Jan. 1, 1861		$32,191,604
Value of Land Notes, Jan. 1, 1861		12,598 083
Total, exclusive of material, &c		$44,789,687
Capital paid up	$15 954,980	
Construction Mortgage, &c	15,672,240—	31,627,220
Surplus		$13,162,467
Add,		
Estimated value of 1,334,727 acres unsold		27,636 350
Making a total surplus of		$40,798,817
The cash and cash means on hand at New-York amount to		$312,983
At Chicago		214,617
Together		$526,600
To pay all current accounts, bills, overdue coupons, &c., at both points, as due and presented		$495 547
Surplus cash means		$31,053
To which add working supplies		$479,121
Old assets, not now available		590,940
Total not reckoned in gen'l valuation		$1,101,114

COAL TRADE OF WEEK AND SEASON.

	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	1861. Week.	1861. Total.	To. In.
P. & R. R. R.	21,772	262,805	18,233	243,819	d18,986
L. Val. R. R.	14,208	135,872	13,968	138,961	3,089
Scranton S'th.	12,977	66,055	10,867	65,361	d704
Do. North	2,367	13,755	3,144	17,483	3,728
Broad Top	3 526	20,540	2,448	14,086	d6,463
Shamokin	1,459	11,459	3,241	17,140	5,681
Trevorton	1,358	5,849	842	5,225	d624
Sh. Mt., H. T.	492	2,501	469	2,630	129
Lykens Valley	413	2,846	521	1,889	d951
Total	58,572	521,690	53,433	506,584	

The subject of the default made by certain takers of the United States 5 ℘ Cent. Loan, awarded on 22d October last, comes up again in a petition by these parties to Congress for the remission of the 1 ℘ cent. earnest money originally deposited on their bids. The transaction is not a very creditable one in its best estate, and some of its surroundings should have imposed silence, at least, so far as complaint against the Government is concerned. The special pleading in the present petition was clearly an after-thought with some of these gentlemen, who call themselves Bankers of New-York, and who, desiring to stand high in that respectable class of business men, ought to be able, and doubtless are, to meet, as others of their calling *did* meet, the loss incident to an unfortunate speculation in the public funds. The Loan was awarded to the extent of $10,000,000 on Oct. 22; to be paid for on the 22d November. The crisis growing out of the South Carolina trouble, induced the Government to extend the time 30 days on one-half the sum awarded to all parties who have paid the first half by the day named. The arrangement was tacitly accepted by all the parties who pretended to live up to their contract, and who had paid in at least one-half their awards. Some few others, who were unwilling to face a positive sacrifice, as tacitly risked the loss of the earnest money, and a subsequent action of damages in case the Government should institute one. Their course, at the time, was readily enough understood, but why they should now join the others in a petition of pretexts for the default, which the latter had no thought of when they accepted the accommodation of 30 days, two weeks after the South Carolina trouble had been initiated, is not so plain. The movement simply attempts to render creditable that which, in the general banking circle of this City, is deemed an unjustifiable default, and upon the flimsiest legal technicalities. The case is doubly glaring where certain firms, calling themselves Bankers, employed their Brokers to *engage* the Loan as a profitable speculation, and after paying for one-half of it, and accepting a credit on the other half, refused to *take* the remainder, because at the end of the credit it was likely to prove an unprofitable venture. We dismiss the subject, without repeating the names understood to be attached to this petition, for the sufficient reason that the list, if given, would fail to expose some of the principals to the transaction, while leaving their comparatively blameless agents in a false position. It is, perhaps, due to New-York banking credit to add that the whole list together would constitute in no proper sense the great body of New-York Bankers, as the caption given by some of our contemporaries to the petition might imply. The further explanation is due to the majority of the takers of the Loan of Oct. 22 to say, that neither before nor after the extension of credit on one-half the sums awarded to them, was the altered condition of the country, *any more than the altered condition of the Stock Exchange*, entertained as a bar to the prompt fulfillment of their engagement to the Government. Such a line of argument and conduct they would deem fatal to the integrity of all public negotiations. It would amount, for illustration, on the next Loan to less than a mere stock-jobber's *privilege* to call upon the Department of the Treasury for a certain amount of the Stock at a given rate, in six days thereafter, provided no more Southern States secede in the meanwhile, in which case the one ℘ cent. paid for the privilege must be returned on petition to Congress!

We have been furnished, by a leading Banking house in this city with the following information in regard to the course of business with non-residents of Georgia and its securities, since the withdrawal of the State from the Union.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 12, 1861.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your private note to Mr. ——, of 7th inst., I beg to thank you for your kind appreciation of Southern loyalty and honor, and to say to you that, under no conceivable circumstances, except an initiative confiscation of Southern property in the Free States, would seizure of Northern investments be resorted to; and even then, as far as Georgia is concerned, the law passed in her recent Convention would be valid against even retaliation, because it solemnly confirms past investments and invites new ones. You have the ordinance annexed, and it would, you may depend, in case of need, have much more comprehensive meaning given to it than bare application to railways and manufactures. The South wants friends and capital, and will do everything she can to draw and secure both.

The conservative element of our new Confederacy is evidenced by the deliberation and dignity of the proceedings in the first Congress, and, above all, by the selection of its chiefs. When the South is well in the saddle, she will be a great deal less restive than she was in the late partnership, where there were daily recurring points of attrition and irritation. It is supposed the new Tariff for revenue will not exceed 10 ℘ cent. *ad valorem* on invoice cost.

AN ORDINANCE

To protect investments of foreign capital in Georgia, passed Jan. 29, 1861.

In view of the present condition of the country and the alleged apprehension of foreign capitalists as to the security of capital invested in this State.

Be it ordained that to encourage the manufacturing and mining, and other permanent improvements of this State, this Convention does hereby declare it to be the fixed policy of Georgia to protect all investments already made or which may be hereafter made, by citizens of other States, in mines or manufactures in this State, *and capital invested in any other permanent improvement.*

GEO. W. CRAWFORD, President.

Attest, A. R. LAMAR, Secretary.

Foreign Markets by the Africa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 2—A. M.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "The market has been flat throughout the week, and the trade-demand limited. The arrivals continue to be brought out freely for sale as landed, and the accounts from the manufacturing districts having been somewhat unfavorable, prices of the current qualities of American have fallen back about ⅛d. ℘ ℔., or ⅛d.@⅜d. from the highest point of ten days ago. There is an evident disposition towards more extended transactions at the extreme decline, and less inclination to sell." The week's business has been only 33,400 bales, including 2,310 taken on speculation and 10,930 for export. Yesterday (Friday) there was a fair inquiry, the sales reaching 8,000 or 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The authorized quotations are as follow:

Fair Orleans	7⅞d.	Middling Orleans	7⅜d.
Fair Mobiles	7⅝d.	Middling Mobiles	7 3-16d.
Fair Uplands	7½d.	Middling Uplands	7 1-16d

Stock in hand is estimated at 659,830 bales, of which 484,780 are American. Messrs. JAMES HEWITT & Co., in their circular, call the decline ⅛d.@3-16d., and attribute it partially to the less unsatisfactory advices from America. They report an improved feeling at the close, and their figures show the quantity of American Cotton known to be at sea at this date as 255,000 bales.

The tone of the market at Manchester was a little more cheerful yesterday, the lower rates accepted having led to more business both in cloth and yarn.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Flour quiet at late quotations, ranging from 28s. 6d.@31s. Wheat in moderate demand at steady prices. Red Western, 11s. 5d.@12s. 4d.; Southern, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; White Western, 13s.@13s. 3d.; Southern, 14s.@15s. Corn—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say, slightly dearer, and difficult to sell. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co, on the contrary, say 6d. cheaper. The quotations for Mixed and Yellow range from 37s.@38s. 3d; White, 38s. 6d.@40s.

PROVISIONS—Beef continues depressed and tending downward. Pork dull but unaltered. Bacon dull at low rates. Lard quiet at 57s.@60s. for good to really choice. Tallow dull and under arrivals, 6d. lower. Butchers' Association, 57s.@57s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes—Retail sales only at 29s.@29s. 6d. for Pots, and 29s. 6d.@30s. for Pearls. Sugars fully 6d. lower for refining qualities; other sorts unchanged. Coffee inactive. Rice, rather more business at a slight concession in prices; Carolina 22s. 6d.@23s. 9d. Bark; sales of Philadelphia at 9s. 6d., and Baltimore at 6s.@7s. Fish oils quiet and unchanged. Linseed oil declined to 28s.@29s. Resin steady at 4s. 7d.@4s. 8d. for common, and 4s. 9d for better. Spirits of Turpentine closed quiet at 31s. Teas in fair demand at full prices.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report: Wheat dull, and 1s.@3s. lower except for finest qualities; white American, 63s.@66s.; Red, 58s.@62s. Flour, 29s @33s. Iron dull; rails £5 5s., Bars £5 10s., Scotch Pig, 49s. Sugars dull, and generally 6d.@1s. lower. Coffee very steady, and Ceylon 6d.@1s. dearer. Tea steady; common Congou, 1s. 1d. Linseed Cakes flat, and 2s. 6d. lower. Fish Oils steady; American Sperm, £105; Cod, £37 10s. Rice unchanged. Linseed Oil in more demand, at 28s. Saltpetre in demand, and fully 1s. dearer. Tallow dull, 59s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s @32s., and Rough offered at 9s. 6d. Arrivals liberal from the United States.

HAVRE MARKET (for the week ending Jan. 30, inclusive.)—Cotton flat, and 1s.@2s. lower. New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 104; Bas, 98. Sales of the week, 4,800 bales; stock about 132,600 bales. Breadstuffs quiet for want of foreign supplies. Ashes show increased firmness. Coffee very active. Oils dull and nominal. Rice steady, and Carolina well supported in price. Sugars dull and drooping. Tallow and Lard quiet, but steady.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The *Africa* took £13,000 in specie.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Sales of COTTON, yesterday, 12,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export. All qualities were slightly higher, and JAS. HEWETT & Co, report a partial advance of 1-16d.@⅛d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS closed quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

Consols closed at 93⅛ (92⅞ ?) for Money and Account.

Sales Illinois Central Shares, 26½@25½ discount; Erie shares, 32@31½; New-York Central shares, at 73@76.

PARIS, 21.

The *Debats* says that the Italian Parliament will proclaim VICTOR EMANUEL King of Italy immediately on assembling.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89; Reading Railroad, 21⅝; Morris Canal, 51; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York 1-10 ℘ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 53 bbls. Ashes, 9,491 bbls. Flour, 68 bbls. Corn Meal, 5,674 bushels. Wheat, 1,960 bushels Corn, 226 bushels Barley, 3 743 bushels Oats, 4,400 bushels Malt, 2,787 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,243 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet yet steady, at $5 06¼ for Pots, and $5 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.; sales, 40 bbls. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 561 bbls., including 399 bbls. Pots and 162 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Light sales at irregular prices have been reported, during the past week, in this market. In Boston, buyers were numerous, but not purchasing freely. According to the *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, "The stock of seasonable goods in the market is very light, and there are buyers enough to sweep everything clean, and if they take hold within a week 'any ways sharp,' light goods will rise ten or fifteen ℘ cent. in thirty days. Regular dealers are not doing much in unbound kip brogans, as the bankrupt stocks of the Natick manufacturers sell too low for competition, to wit: 90 cents for an article worth over $1. The West proper have hardly made their appearance. Cincinnati merchants are buying their usual stock generally. St. Louis is well represented. One house in Pearl-street states that seven-eighths of its sales since Feb. 1 have been to Southern purchasers."

COFFEE—Sales to-day 500 bags Rio, at 11¾c.@13¼c., 4 months' credit, and 50 bags Jamaica, at 12¼c., cash, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Is inactive and depressed. Buyers are not disposed to purchase at prevailing rates. Only 800 bales have been reported sold to-day.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary, ℘ ℔	9	9	9⅛	9¼
Middling, ℘ ℔	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11⅞
Middling Fair, ℘ ℔	12	12¼	12⅜	13
Fair, ℘ ℔	12⅛	12¾	13¼	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Flour has been active to-day, chiefly for extra State, which is wanted by shippers and speculators, and prices of this description have advanced 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl., the market closing buoyantly. The inquiry for other kinds has been rather moderate, and although holders have been less eager to sell, no quotable change in rates has occurred to-day. More firmness is discernible in the Freight market, which tends to impede export movements. The foreign news, however, being favorable, shippers are disposed to purchase freely. The principal sales were of extra State, at $5 25@$5 30 ℘ bbl., and at the close higher prices were generally asked. The total sales of State and Western Flour, to-day, add up 16,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 05@$5 15; inferior to choice Extra State, at $5 25@$5 45, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; Superfine Western, at $5@$5 15; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 22½@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 65 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@	$5 15
Extra State	5 25	@	5 45
Superfine Western	5 00	@	5 15
Extra Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 22½	@	6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@	5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@	5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@	7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@	5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70	@	7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@	7 25

Southern continues quiet, yet steady. Sales since our last 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 75 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian continues inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 25@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 00 for Jersey, $3 30 for Marsh's Caloric-dried, and $3 40@$3 45 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling at $1 62½@$2 ℘ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—The favorable foreign advices have encouraged holders of Wheat to advance their asking prices materially, and in some instances to temporarily withdraw their samples. The demand has been mainly for export, and buyers have been disposed to pay prices 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel above the rates current yesterday. At such figures transactions have been somewhat restricted, as sellers claimed even higher rates. The increased firmness in freights has also operated as a check on export purchases. The reported sales, since our last, reach 62,500 bushels, including white Canada, prime quality at $1 51½; Canada Club, $1 25; white Western, $1 45@$1 53; red Western, at $1 30@$1 32, in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 31@$1 32; amber Iowa at $1 25, delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 24; North Western Club, at $1 19@$1 20; Chicago Spring on private terms, and red State, at $1 30, ℘ bushel. Corn is decidedly better. The available supply is less extensive, and the demand is fair for home use and for export. We have heard of sales of 54,000 bushels at 65½c.@67c., closing at 67c. for sound mixed Western, in store, 67c.@67½c. having been refused for do., do., delivered; 63c.@64c. for new do, do., from the Railroad depôt, ℘ bushel. Rye has been quiet at from 65c.@67½c., ℘ bushel. Barley is inactive at old prices. Sales, 8,500 bushels Canada and State, on terms not ascertained. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada, at 36c.@37c.; Western at 35½c.@36½c.; and State at 36½c.@37½c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been made of 700 bales at from 85c.@95c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Trade has been restricted and prices have favored buyers. The week's receipts add up 59,078 hides, and 210 bales do.; while the sales do not exceed 31,221 hides,—including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER: 768 Buenos Ayres, 21 ℔s., 22c., six months, usual selection; 1,000 Buenos Ayres, for Canada, 21 ℔s., 19c., cash, in bond, usual selection; 2,800 Buenos Ayres, Kips, for Salem, 12 ℔s., 20c., six months, usual selection; 4,488 California, 23 ℔s., 20c.@20½c., six months, usual selection; 4,117 California, 23 ℔s. 20c., eight months, rejecting unfit to tan; 1,500 Orinoco, 21 ℔s., 20c., six months, usual selection; 4,000 Bahia, 18 ℔s., 18c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 825 Aspinwall, 19 ℔s., on private terms; 350 Honduras, 20 ℔s., on private terms; 2,180 dry slaughter, Sandwich Islands, for Boston, 30 ℔s., 15c., six months, usual selection; 436 dry slaughter, Chili, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 1,950 Southern, 14@16 ℔s., 11c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 300 Southern, dry salted, 25 ℔s., on private terms; 1,625 Singapore Buffalo, 26@33 ℔s., part 7c. cash, as they run; 162 wet salted Bermuda, 70 ℔s., on private terms; 1,000 wet salted California, 60 ℔s., on private terms; 1,230 wet salted New-Orleans for Boston, 30 ℔s., on private terms; 600 Southern Slaughter, for Boston, 30 ℔s., 7c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 500 Western Slaughter, for Europe, 70 ℔s., on private terms; 600 Eastern Slaughter, 70 ℔s., 6¼c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 City Slaughter, for Europe, 75 ℔s., 6¼c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 300 Country Slaughter, 70 ℔s., 6½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' hands: 313,700 dry Hides, 17,500 wet salted Hides, 4,800 Horse Hides, and 600 bales East India Hides.

HOPS—The demand has been moderate, mainly for new, at 24c.@32c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in request, at $21@$21 50 ℘ ton, usual credit. Other kinds have been quiet. In Philadelphia, sales have been made, during the week, of 1 500 tons Anthracite Pig, chiefly No. 3, on private terms.

LEATHER—The business of the week has been noticed by Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., thus: "The numbers of buyers in the market this week has been somewhat greater than for some time past, but the amount of their purchases is small, and the prices paid in some instances less than quotations. From the West small orders continue to be received and filled. The bulk of the inquiry is for the better grades and choice tannages, common descriptions and damaged Leather being neglected. Receipts from the tanneries continue small" (39,000 sides this week.) The week's sales reach 30,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Sales 100 bbls. New-Orleans on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request at 35½c.@36½c. ℘ gallon. Light sales of Resin have been reported, including common at $1 20@$1 25 ℘ 310 ℔s.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are quiet at former prices. Linseed is selling, in small lots, at 51c., cash, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Only 330 bbls. Pork changed hands to-day, at $16 95@$17 for Mess, and $13 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Hogs are in slack demand, at 6⅝c.@6⅞c. for dressed, and 5½c.@5¾c. for live, ℘ ℔. Cut Meats have been more freely purchased at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Nothing new in Bacon. Lard has been in moderate request at former rates. Sales 225 tcs. and bbls. at from 9½c.@10c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues very quiet; only 80 bbls. have been reported sold at $10@$10 75 for extra Mess; $8 50@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in moderate request at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese rules quiet at 8½c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs, in lots, at $3 62½@$4 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Clover is in rather more demand at 7c.@7⅜c. ℘ ℔. 2,500 bushels Clover were sold in Philadelphia during the week at $4 50@$5 ℘ bush. Rough Flax is in request at $1 40@$1 50 ℘ bushel. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

SUGARS—We have heard of sales since our last of 1,100 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 4½c.@5⅜c., with some Melado, part at 3c.; also an invoice of Penang, in bond, at 4c., the latter for cash, ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—About 9,000 ℔s. have been sold, part at 9½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been less active, and prices have favored buyers. Sales 570 bbls., in lots, at 17½c.@17⅝c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been limited to-day, owing, in part, to the advanced claims of shipowners. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl. Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 12d.@12½d.; Corn, 11½d.@12d. ℘ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@11-32d. ℘ ℔.; Resin 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ 310 ℔s.; Clover Seed, Lard and Bacon, 40s.@42s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℘ bbl. Pork, 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl. Beef, 8s. ℘ tierce, and Bacon 40s.@42s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 5s 6d.@6s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon, 45s.; Lard, 47s. 6d.@50s. ℘ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a Br. brig, 162 tons, to Bristol, Eng., 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 8s., 300 Resin, 4s.; a brig, 283 tons, same voyage, heavy goods, 40s., Flour, 3s. 10½d.; a bark to London, Melado, 42s. 6d., Sugar, 47s. 6d.; a brig to Galway, 15,000 bush. Corn, 13½d. in ship's bags; a schooner, 220 tons, from Jacksonville to Demerara, resawed Lumber, $13; a brig, 180 tons, from Machias to Porto Rico and back to New-York, Sugar, 45c., and Molasses, $3; one, 200 tons, hence to Zaza and back, 40c. and $3; a bark, 355 tons, from South side Cuba to New-York, 40c.; one, 300 tons, from Elizabethport to Havana, Coal, $2 50; a brig, 220 tons, to North side Cuba and back, 38c. and $3; a bark, 294 tons, to Cardenas, $650; a schooner, 84 tons, to Havana and back, $600; a brig, 196 tons, to Neuvitas and back, Sugar and Melado, 40c. and 38c.; a schooner, same voyage, Melado, 34c., Sugar 37c., and Molasses $3; and a bark, 350 tons, to Marseilles and back on private terms.

PERSONAL

A FRIEND OF THE PERSECUTED WISHES Bishop 'Kemper's friend to know that SARAH PARKER has never received any money or writing from him in her life, and does not know his name. Should this meet his eye, or that of his friends, please tell him to leave his card with Mr. RICHARDS, No. 44 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and Sarah will call on him.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP.

Hull 160 feet long, 28 feet beam 8½ feet hold; engine, 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke; in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SMALL FRONT rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., next to Irving place. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms may be obtained by a gentleman and wife, without children, who are willing to pay a liberal price, at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms, (furnished or not,) at No. 127 Clinton-st., two doors from Pacific. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FRONT ROOM and bedroom to let, with board, at No. 90 Clinton-st., opposite Schermerhorn-st. Convenient to South or Wall-st. Ferry.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET.—A gentleman who would be disposed to pay liberally for a handsome parlor and bedroom, without any meals, in a private family, in the immediate vicinity of Union-square, will address WM. BREWEN, St. Nicholas Hotel.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—THREE very fine large rooms, two of which are on the first floor, (one a front parlor, and the second a large extension,) and one large third-story front room: house is first-class; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address F. S., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., in a private family in 13th-st, between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM HAVING bath, hot and cold water connecting, and pleasantly located, at No. 25 Concord-st.; suitable for two single gentlemen.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—PARTIES WISHING A convenient and pleasant suite of rooms, with good board, in a convenient location, can be suited, if applied for soon, at No. 38 West 9th-st, between 5th and 6th avs.

TO BE LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A bedroom, on the second story, with gas and use of bath, at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

ROOMS TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED, WITH or without breakfast, at No. 57 East 11th-st.

HOTELS.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDITION to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.

H. D. PARKER.
JOHN F. MILLS.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY, REALIZING THE GREAT NEED of a proper school for the judicious culture of young misses under twelve years of age, is about opening a Seminary for a select and limited number, whose moral, mental and religious education will be under her immediate supervision. They will also have the advantage of large and pleasant grounds, fine scenery, variety of fresh fruit, &c. Parents or guardians desiring to place their children where they can secure such advantages, may address Mrs. WALTER, Union-square Post-office, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING Proprietors.

TO TEACHERS, &c.—FOR SALE, THE GOOD will, real and personal property (including ample grounds, garden and orchard, apparatus, library, &c.) of a first-class Family Boarding School for Boys; long established, highly profitable, delightfully situated one hour by railroad from the City; equally well suited for a Ladies' School. Terms easy. Address T. T., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Applicants may have special lessons, or commute for a full business course on low terms. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New-York. N. B.—Ladies' cheap writing class, $1. Stationery, 50 cents. Cheap book-keeping class, $5.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT TO INSTRUCT in the English branches, French, Latin, Music, etc, desires an immediate appointment. Highest references and testimonials can be offered. Compensation no consideration. Address L. F. AMESFORD, *Times* Office.

SCHOOLS, SEMINARIES AND FAMILIES supplied with competent teachers for any department of instruction. Reference, Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, Rev. D. C. Van Norman, et al. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 596 Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS governess, (visiting preferred,) by a lady who has had several years' experience in teaching the English branches, music and drawing, or who will enter a private school as drawing, writing and music teacher. Address J. W. G., Box No. 1,750 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF ONE OF the first colleges in this country desires a situation to teach. He is an experienced teacher, and is now teaching the classics and modern languages. The best of reference given. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 247 Norwalk, Conn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-shop of C. Wooster, deceased, situated on the Nepperhan River, in the village of Yonkers, with tools, fixtures and materials. Apply to SAUNDERS COATES, Yonkers, or FREDERICK A. COE, No. 52 John-st., New-York. SARAH S. WOOSTER, Administratrix of C. Wooster, deceased.

CLOTHING.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures of an old and well-established business, one of the best stands in the upper part of the City for men and boys' clothing. The amount required will be between $5,000 and $6,000. A lease of the place would be given for two years. Inquire at No. 85 8th-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL VAN ANDEN'S Patent Portable Dollar Copying Press; weight 8 ozs.; takes the same perfect copy as the iron Press, with greater facility. Good agents make from $5 to $10 a day. Call upon or address WATERS & VAN ANDEN, No. 139 William-st., New-York, or Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BROADWAY BILLIARD AND BOWLING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Two rooms, 50 by 100 feet, to let. The concern may be made to do a first-rate business. Terms accommodating. Apply at No. 627 Broadway near Bleecker-st., up stairs.

$6,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER (SPECIAL or general) with this amount, to join a person having same amount, in a lucrative manufacturing business, in the City, which is all done for cash. Address Box No. 198 Brooklyn Post-office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE ON LIBERAL terms, in a desirable location. Address Box No. 198 Brooklyn Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, A PROMISSORY note for $2,836 95, dated Washington, Nov. 14, 1860, made by C. Wendell, payable six months after date to the order of George Robinson, at the private office in the City of Washington of said Wendell; which note the public is hereby cautioned against negotiating.

MARY A. McCOOMB.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, FEB. 16, in going through 3d-av, 14th st., Madison-av., or 45th st., a roll of money amounting to $45 or $50 in gold and bills. Any person finding the same will receive the above reward by calling on CHAS. B. CORNELL, No 228 3d-av.

DOG LOST.—LOST, A BLACK AND TAN SLUT, on Saturday, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. A suitable reward will be paid by bringing her to E. BALDWIN, No. 599 Broadway, up stairs.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand cut, government, post-office, commercial, extra, super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade; White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Post-office cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $1 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled; gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement and silver, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for, FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., 1st door east of Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 18, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at Six Dollars a year.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Un Ballo in Maschera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jack Cade.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Merchant of Venice.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Central Park.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Harlequin Jack—Cross of Gold—Woman's Love.

BOWERY THEATRE—Professor Anderson.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Woman in White—Curiosities at all Hours.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—Page's "Venus."

We are compelled to put the Times to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request Advertisers to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Lincoln left Cleveland on Saturday morning, and reached Buffalo at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A tremendous crowd was in waiting at the dépôt to receive him, through which he and his party with difficulty made their way to the carriages. So great was the pressure, which the Police force seems to have been totally inadequate to prevent, that one of Mr. Lincoln's suite, Major Hunter, of the Army, had his shoulder dislocated. The Mayor, on the arrival of the party at the American Hotel, introduced the President elect to the citizens of Buffalo, and he made a few remarks, which were received with the greatest favor. They were similar in tenor to those made at Pittsburgh, so far as relates to the present—or rather, as expressed by Mr. Lincoln—the threatened difficulties. Yesterday he attended the Unitarian Church in Buffalo, in company with Ex-President Fillmore. To-day he starts for Albany, where he will arrive at 3 o'clock P. M. He will leave Albany for this City to-morrow at 10 o'clock, and arrive here at 3. What will be done when he reaches here may be gathered from the reports, published in another column.

There seems to be very little certainty as to the ultimate action of the Peace Conference, though the proceedings on Saturday inspire the hope that some agreement will be arrived at. It is understood that one more day is to be given to debate, and that to-morrow a vote will be passed, which will, perhaps, result in the adoption of the plan reported by the Special Committee. This plan is considered to be open to so many grave objections, however, and certain portions have been left so ambiguous, that it will meet with very serious opposition. The Virginia Commissioners, meantime, express their intention to remove all its ambiguity by amendments; but whether it can be put in a shape to prove acceptable to Congress remains to be seen. This is considered extremely doubtful. Ex-President Tyler is reported as despairing of a settlement, and as expressing his belief that in the event of the failure of the Conference, Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland, will immediately follow the example of the Gulf States.

On Saturday the Committees of Conference on the Deficiency bill announced to both Houses of Congress that an agreement had been come to, by the consent of the Senate Committee, that the appropriation for the establishment of a naval station at Chiriqui should be stricken out. The Nevada and Dacotah Territorial bills were discussed for some time in the Senate, but gave way for the consideration of the Tariff bill, which occupied attention until the adjournment. Mr. Seward's amendment, in effect continuing the present warehousing system, was agreed to—25 to 18. Everything in the bill relating to the system was subsequently, on motion of Mr. Seward, stricken out. Nothing of special importance was done in the House. The Senate bill, to carry into effect the treaties with New-Granada and Costa Rica, was passed. An evening session for general debate was held, during which speeches were made by Messrs. Somes of Maine, Burnham of Connecticut, and Waldron of Michigan.

The Convention of Seceders at Montgomery spent most of the day on Saturday in secret session, and the subject of their deliberations has not transpired. Hon. Jefferson Davis reached Montgomery yesterday, having been received all along the route from his home in Mississippi with flattering demonstrations on the part of the people, and having made twenty-five speeches on the way. He was received by the members of the Convention and the City authorities, and made a speech, in which he set forth the present purposes and future prospects of the Southern Confederacy. His speech is given elsewhere in this morning's Times.

In the Virginia State Convention, on Saturday, a variety of resolutions were introduced relating to the National troubles, and were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The day was principally spent in debate—in the course of which Gov. Wise took occasion to reiterate his policy of "fighting in the Union."

There appears to be considerable doubt as to the precise destination of the troops taken on Friday from Governor's Island, on board the *Daniel Webster*. A letter from some person in the War Department, received in this City on Saturday, states that they were bound to reinforce the garrisons of the forts Washita, Arbuckle and Cobb, which have been reported as in danger of attack from the Texas Secessionists; while other authorities insist that they were destined for Charleston. It is understood that the *Daniel Webster* was cleared for Brazos, which renders it probable that the first statement is correct.

In the New-York State Senate, on Saturday, a lively debate sprung up on a motion made by Mr. Spinola, to discharge the Reception Committee appointed to extend the hospitalities to the President elect. Mr Hammond offered an amendment, which was adopted, directing the Committee to provide suitable apartments for the President in Albany, and make him the guest of the State,—not of the Governor. The action of the Committee was also brought under consideration on a question of privilege in the Assembly, and after a spicy discussion the matter was dropped, with the understanding that the Committee would make a majority report adverse to that of the Chairman.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., and Queenstown on the 3d, reached this port yesterday, with European advices two days later than previously received. The British Parliament was to open on the 5th, and Queen Victoria was expected in London on the 4th. She was expected to deliver the opening speech in person. The French *Corps Legislatif* was to assemble on the 4th, and the speech of the Emperor on the occasion was looked for with much interest. The bombardment of Gaeta continued suspended—one authority says for want of ammunition to carry it on. A report was current that Garibaldi had quitted his island home in Caprera, but for what point was not known. The full returns of the elections in Southern Italy had not been received, but it was known that out of some 360 members returned, 290 were favorable to a moderate policy. The Emperor of Austria, according to statements in the Paris papers, has decided upon giving Venetia a Constitution, by which the Government of the country will be left to the Italians. This, however, needs verification. The Prussian-Danish question seems to wear a less threatening aspect.

Anderson, the Missouri fugitive slave, whose case has been before the Canada Courts for so long a period, was, on Saturday, finally set at liberty. It is understood that the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench was sustained by the Canada Judiciary, though the prisoner was actually discharged on a technicality.

The United States steam gunboat *Crusader*, Lieut. Commanding John N. Maffit, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Saturday morning, from Key West on the 8th, *via* Havana on the 9th inst. She is to be immediately overhauled and refitted for special service. The *Mohawk*, *Harriet Lane*, *Corwin*, *Bibb*, *Vixen* and *Perry*, all light-draft steamers, except the last, are also at the Navy-Yard; they carry a total of 26 guns and 526 men.

The Court-martial in the case of Commander Walke, of the United States storeship *Supply*, will resume their investigations at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard to-day, Com. Stringham presiding. Com. Armstrong, late in command of the Pensacola Navy-yard, has been summoned as a witness. The Court, to-day, will try Lieut. Burbot for shooting a man.

The anniversary of the Sabbath Observance Committee was held at Irving Hall last evening, a large audience being present. The annual report of the Committee was presented, and speeches were made by Norman White, Esq, Hon. J. W. Beekman, Rev. Mr. Gantz, and Prof. Hitchcock.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court on Saturday, before Justice Barnard, the application of Charles Jefferds to be discharged from imprisonment was denied, the Court ordering it to stand adjourned until the sitting of the Special Term of the Oyer and Terminer, soon to be held.

Favorable foreign news encouraged buyers to purchase the principal kinds of Breadstuffs freely on Saturday, and enabled holders to obtain an advance in prices. The scarcity of vessels and rise in rates on freight, however, tended to check transactions. Cotton was quite dull and somewhat nominal. Light sales were reported of Provisions, Fish, Hides, Leather, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Spices, Molasses, Hemp, Laths, Teas and Tobacco. Coffee, Rice and Whisky were less active. Sugars were in fair demand. Hops and Clover-Seed attracted more attention. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes. There were 485 vessels of all classes in port.

Secession—What Has Already Been Gained?

Motley, in his *History of the Dutch Republic*, tells us that Philip II. of Spain was wont to say, "Time and I make two." In our political troubles, Time, in combination with our own action, has already given us a product of no small value. At the North we have emerged, seemingly, from a state of chaos to firm ground. We have over us the same Government that has, since its formation, been the theme of panegyric both North and South, and under the fostering care of which we have made a progress in population and wealth that is the wonder of the world. This Government is as strong as ever it was in the affection of all the Northern States, and as efficient in every way for good. Social order is preserved, and with it all the industry upon which our wealth is based. Confidence is gradually returning. Whatever may have been individual losses—and we admit they have been great—our means for future acquisition are unimpaired, so that, in the worst event, we can adjust ourselves to our new circumstances, and again commence a new career of prosperity.

At the same time, political differences, that have been the cause of our financial embarrassments, have a much more promising look. The seceding States have emerged from an actually chaotic condition, and improvised an organization which assumes to take charge of *Secession* in all its ramifications; taking it it out of the hands of such mobs as seized the forts at Charleston and Savannah, the Navy-yard at Pensacola, the Mint at New-Orleans, and threatened to attack Forts Sumter and Pickens. The danger of an immediate collision is thus avoided. It cannot now take place except at the instance of the Southern Congress, and we well know that their present cue is by no means to fight. They well know that, in any contest they could provoke, the odds would be against themselves—the strongholds retained by the United States being almost impregnable. To adjust matters, therefore, they propose to launch out upon the broad sea of *negotiation*. The immediate future is to be opened, not with a movement of troops, but of ambassadors—not by an exchange of deadly missiles, but of notes, dispatches and protocols, with wide gaps of time between each, filled by prandial and social intercourse.

Under such circumstances matters are not to be hurried. No doubt some of the members of the Southern Confederacy are sincerely desirous of returning again to the bosom of the National family. Take such a man as Mr. A. H. Stephens. His convictions so often expressed of the impolicy of secession, are not changed. They are not likely to be changed by what is in store in the future. No one doubts his sincerity or sagacity. He must see far enough ahead to know that the formation of a Southern Confederacy upon a harmonious basis is impossible—but that this fact is to be demonstrated by experience to the Southern mind, before the passion for secession can be stayed. He goes with it to direct it, and, after a wide sweep, to bring back the movement to where it started. If such are his views, experience has already justified their wisdom. Wherever the issue could be fairly met, the Secessionists have been signally defeated. Look at the recent elections in Virginia and Tennessee. Place secession fairly before the people of Georgia, and we are confident they would reject it.

There are other favorable indications from the South. The New Confederacy have re-enacted the Constitution of the United States. The Seceding States still form a component part of it, accepting all its advantages, acknowledging obedience to its officers, and contributing partially to its support. They are not going lightly to alter their present relations. Take the Post-office, for example. The maintenance of this service in the Southern States costs some $3,000,000 more than it yields. To interfere with it would be to deprive themselves of it, except the great routes, for the want of money for its performance. So with other functions of Government. They are continued because they are beneficent. What one is repealed? None that we can hear of. What are to be repealed? None, except the law against the Slave-trade, which never would be repealed in a Southern Confederacy composed of *all* the Southern States. What then is the use, or what are to be the functions of a Southern Confederacy? They will soon find out that the Northern States have not the slightest idea of interfering with their institutions. We are soon to have a Republican Administration, which is to prove the entire groundlessness of the assumptions upon which secession is based. When the supports are taken away, the edifice must fall. Neither Mr. Lincoln nor Mr. Seward will adopt a policy of *coercion*. Nothing will be left to the Southern States but to return. With the treatment they are to receive they will not be able to offer even to themselves an apology for any other course. The Southern Congress now in session cannot fail to see the utter impossibility of constructing upon an independent basis a Southern Republic. A hostile attitude to the United States would completely isolate it from the world. A proclamation from our Government would close every Southern port. Where, then, is the money to come from for maintaining internal organization, or the defence of an exposed frontier of more than 5,000 miles? The question of ways and means is a rock that will shipwreck the whole concern. In some quarters an export duty on *cotton* is proposed. In others high import duties. In others, direct taxation. Whatever mode may be adopted, the amount to be raised would exceed five times what they now pay. Nobody is going to stand this. Secession was to be the escape from the burdens of Government. When it is found that it quintuples them, people will not be long in casting off such an oppression.

Then comes the question next in importance—the *Slave-trade*. This is not immediately to be opened for fear of alienating the Border States. At this delay South Carolina is already rebelling. Every question of importance started at once divides the new Congress, and many of them so thoroughly that it cannot unite. Matters of more radical difference would exist in the Southern Confederacy than are now found in the United States. Massachusetts and South Carolina are speculatively widely apart; but Virginia and Louisiana are more widely separated in their supposed interests. The former wants a market for a property worth $400,000,000; the latter wishes to purchase an equal bulk for $100,000,000. Conflicts of interest are found much harder to reconcile than conflicts of sentiment and opinion. The Southern States have a sea of such difficulties before them, when they begin to develop themselves in all their magnitude. The only escape for these States will be to return to their places in the Union. Masterly inactivity, combined with magnanimity and prudence at the North, will do the business. When the South have evoked all the difficulties of their position, they will gladly recoil from facing them without any coercion from the United States.

Another favorable feature is the recent news from England. The London *Times* tells us that the English people have recovered from their fright, and come to the sensible conclusion that the commercial relations between the North and South are founded upon natural laws, approved by the experience of generations, and that for the future matters must continue to go on pretty much after the old sort; that the cotton crop will all come to market in due time, and that a good crop will be raised the present year—the season favoring. The staple consequently has suffered a considerable fall in price, and will, doubtless, go lower. Under the same conviction the money market has improved, and a much more cheerful feeling prevails in commercial circles. All this is very favorable. All round are people gradually coming to their senses. Matters are resuming their wonted shape and form. Secession has lost its imposing magnitude, and cannot fail in time to be dwarfed into complete insignificance. The Border States are *not* going till after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. They will hardly go then, with considerate treatment from the North, and in the absence of a sufficient overt act on the part of the new Administration. We think, therefore, we can place a large balance on the right side of the ledger. The change the last week or two, both political and financial, is decidedly for the better, with a favorable prospect in the future.

The Western and Border Slave States.

There is no more preposterous fallacy than that which is just now urged with such pertinacity by the adherents of two opposing political factions, that the fortunes of the whole of the Southern States are irrevocably linked together for the support and propagation of negro Slavery; or, that, because that institution is recognized in them all, therefore their aims, interests and destiny are identical. For the fact is, that the mere incident of negro Slavery, so diverse in the different States in its extent, its scope, its history and its power, can furnish no such omnipotent bond of union to the exclusion of other interests, greater, more vital and universal. There is far more real antagonism to-day, both of interest and principle, between Missouri and South Carolina than there is between Massachusetts and North Carolina. Nay, so radically diverse are the purposes of the Disunion Cotton States from those of the nominally Slave States of the Great West, that the latter could not exist a year in a Confederacy in which South Carolina had a controlling voice. The conspirators of the Gulf, in their dreams of a Slave Empire of which they shall be the lords, would trample down every interest but their own; while in the States of the West and of the center, social and economical forces are working irresistibly to expel that black element which can never be other than perturbating and hostile. With the one, the negro interest is omnipotent, while in the other it is continually dwindling in power, and the broader interests of humanity are firmly asserting their supremacy, and jealously maintaining it.

Compare, for example, the relative growth of the white and negro races in Missouri and in South Carolina for the last ten years.

The new census exhibits the remarkable fact that the free population of Missouri has nearly doubled within the last decade—being now (in round numbers) eleven hundred thousand—while the total slave population foots up only one hundred and fifteen thousand, or one negro to ten whites—an increase of but thirty-three per cent.; and during the last two years—or since the check slave propagation received by the decision of Kansas for freedom—the number has been stationary. The same ratio of increase of whites for the next ten years will give the State a free population of over two millions; while, should the export of slaves southward go on as rapidly as at present, the negro element in Missouri, in 1870, will not be much larger than it is now in New-York; or, in other words, will, to all practical purposes, be eliminated.

In South Carolina on the other hand, according to the ominous figures of Mr. Kennedy, there are in round numbers one hundred thousand more negro slaves than whites, while, during the last ten years, notwithstanding the enormous export of slaves westward, the increment in both classes of her population has been just about the same. The ratio of her negroes, however, actually increases with fearful volume, and, but for the Western outlet, they would now number two to one of the whites. And should she be finally cut off from the Union, and her trans-Mississippi negro market be shut off, (as it certainly will be,) and if this increase go on—gathering force continually as it must—in two or three decades the white population of South Carolina will bear about as insignificant a proportion to the negroes as the negroes must then, in the natural course of events, bear to the whites of Missouri. Her Palmetto, *rampant*, must then inevitably become the emblem of a petty negro kingdom, not more imposing than Ashantee or Dahomey.

What interest, then, has Missouri, the stalwart giant of the West, in negroes, in common with this foredoomed black kingdom?—unless, indeed, it be to colonize her few negroes down there as rapidly as possible. For the fact is, that in Missouri, Slavery is but a temporary and exceptional affair, and not the all-controlling element that it is in South Carolina; and the entire abolition of the institution in Missouri to-day would not affect the interests of the State half as much as the secession *furore* has already affected those of South Carolina.

Missouri, too, knows well that all her splendid future, as well as her present greatness, depends upon the labor of the sturdy freemen who have been attracted by her liberal institutions not less than by her generous soil; and she knows also that that grand procession of pioneers now converging thitherward from all parts of Europe—who will ere long make every acre of her magnificent domain to smile with plenty, and her rich-veined strata to yield up those metals which are for her a jewel richer than the product of a million slaves—would be suddenly and forever arrested, should she sacrifice, under the pretext of negro propagandism, the peace and security which she now enjoys. Her interests are all with Freedom and the Free States, and her fortunes are irrevocably linked with theirs. Almost surrounded as she is by Free States, and permeated by the wind-currents of Freedom which sweep upon her perpetually from east, west and north—with the free navigation of her mighty river absolutely dependent upon the Union—with railroads sweeping across her from Illinois to Kansas—with the vast commerce of the Plains rapidly centring in her chief city—with the Pacific Railroad connecting her with the gold and silver mines of Washoe, Pike's Peak and California—with energy, emigration and a boundless future—what to her are the fidgets of South Carolina or the fumes of Yancey?

We predict, then, that when on the 28th of this month, her Convention shall assemble to adopt measures for "vindicating the sovereignty of the State and the protection of its institutions," negro Slavery will not be the *only* institution the vindication of which she will keep in view; but that, following the wise example of Virginia and Tennessee, she will resolutely declare for the perpetuity of that Union under which she has grown, in half a century, from infancy into the proportions of a giant, and become one of the foremost States of the Republic, both in population and wealth. She has, too, as yet, but begun to feel the beneficent influence of the Union, and during the next ten years it is eligible to accomplish for her what, by the folly of a day, she may delay for a hundred years.

But a still more striking diversity in the negro element than even that between Missouri and South Carolina is furnished by contrasting the motley nation of Mississippi with Maryland. In Mississippi, during the decade, there has been an absolute increase of a hundred and seventy thousand negroes, or a surplus over the white growth, of sixty thousand. In Maryland, on the other hand, the slaves have actually decreased five thousand since 1850, while the white population has increased a hundred and fifty thousand. Indeed, neither Maryland nor Delaware can now hardly come into the same social category with the Slave States at all; for in the former of these States the institution is rapidly disappearing, while in the latter there are now hardly as many slaves as belong to single planters in the Cotton States.

The same line of comparison might be run between other of the Slave States, and the same striking contrasts would appear.

The fact is, that without the balancing and harmonizing power of the Union, all the grand and varied interests of the great Border and Western States would be utterly submerged in the one all-destructive vortex of negro propagandism.

British Diplomacy in Mexico.—Private advices in Mexico indicate a strong probability that Mr. Mathews, the acting *Chargé d'Affaires* for Great Britain, will receive, having fully earned, his recall. Mr. Mathews has certain peculiarities in diplomatic practice, which are found irreconcilable with sound precedents. His transactions as Consul in Philadelphia are too recent to be forgotten; and might properly prepare for the exhibition of similar tortuousness and uncertainty of policy, in his intercourse with the rival Governments of Mexico, and his dealings with the intricacies of Mexican politics. Such an expectation would not have been disappointed. Recent developments have disclosed the fact, that while acting as the diplomatic agent of England near the Government which that Power had recognized, and with which it was maintaining friendly relations, Mr. Mathews was deep in intrigue with its enemies, the Liberals; was arranging "plans of pacification," which should sweep the Reactionary party from the country, raise its adversaries to power, and confirm that overthrow of the clerical establishment, which is the first object of the Constitutional movement. Going further than this, the British Resident at the capital is known to have used his official opportunities to ascertain the military plans of Miramon, with whom he was on terms of apparent friendship; and all such information was at once forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal army. When an expedition was about to depart, the Liberals had warning of its departure, with advice to place an ambuscade of the right kind of men to cut it off. The suggestions in all cases pointed to the overthrow of the Government to which he was accredited, and to the elevation of another, which the British Foreign Office had declined to recognize, and which is, we presume, still unrecognized in that quarter.

To the knowledge which Miramon's Government possesses of this treacherous correspondence, its treatment of the English funds is, without question, to be ascribed. The robbery of the Legation is, of course, in no sense a justifiable act; but by such acts as we allude to, the British Legation had certainly deprived itself of all title to respect, and provoked just such violence as might be anticipated from the reckless and lawless freebooters of Miramon's cabal. It was not to be expected for a moment that the rank duplicity of its agent would find favor with Downing-street; and in our present information of his approaching removal, those who have followed the course of this gentleman will find matter neither of surprise or regret. His *démarches* in this hemisphere have done enough for his reputation.

Cassius M. Clay Nonplussed.

There is always a certain comfort in being able to fall back on History or Philosophy for the support of a position about which one has misgivings. War for an "idea" is quite a different affair from your vulgar aggression. It is so comfortable to be sustained by the conviction that one is, in his humble way, the agent of a Law of Nature—a little minister of Fate, as it were! Thus the present French Emperor seems to be preparing this Spring to carry out his long meditated design of pushing his Eastern frontier to the Rhine—not, understand you, actuated by any motions of that "spirit of conquest and usurpation," so severely reprehended by M. Guizot in his late Academic discourse, but purely to satisfy the conditions of Physical Geography. In like manner the loveliness of Negro Slavery, which is well known to be entirely justified by the sciences of Theology, Physiology and Ethnology, has received additional illustration from the erudite, not to say grammatical Dr. Van Evrie, who proves from anatomy that as Sambo, from the structure of the *os calcis*, cannot stand up straight, the eternal fitness of things will be best consulted by flattening him out as effectually as possible.

One of the propositions in the support of which the services of History are most frequently impressed, is generally formulated in a broad claim of superiority for the inhabitants of certain geographical regions. Thus the most influential Southern journal has recently told its readers that the boys in Northern schools and colleges are taught that the destiny of Southern nations is to be conquered and overrun by Northern races; while the orthodox thing in Southern schools and colleges probably is that Northern nations are a poor and feeble folk, whose inevitable fate it is, sooner or later, to succumb before the vigor and valor of the denizens of sunnier climes. Now, it so happens that these two antagonistic views were recently most happily embodied in the persons of Messrs. Cassius M. Clay and Elwood Fisher, between whom we have report of certain passadoes on these high historic themes. Cassius, it seems, had been broaching the former theory, when Fisher made the following valiant dash into History:

> "Why, I have read History very differently. The civilized world has been conquered seven times—five times by Southern men and twice by Northern. The Greeks, led on by Alexander, were Southerners and slaveholders, so were the Romans under Cæsar, so the Arabs under Mahommed, the Spaniards under Philip, and the French, though not slaveholders, are Southerners. I need not tell you what they did under the great Napoleon, nor what position they hold at this day under his nephew. Have you forgotten how the Moors penetrated to Vienna, and but for the valor of John Sobieski, would have mastered all Europe? And do you forget that Roman legions, siding with the Germans under Alaric, conquered Rome? If History teaches anything, it teaches that a united South has always defied the world in arms, and never knew defeat till dissensions took place among themselves. Finally, to bring the matter home, see what Southern men—Italians, commanded by Garibaldi, and fighting for their liberty, are doing to the Austrians Northern men. When you, gentlemen, talk of coercing the South, you had better lay to heart lessons taught by historians who are not Yankees."

It will not surprise the judicious reader that this Southern avalanche of Greeks, Romans, Moors, Spaniards and Goths, was a mild stunner for Cassius—that, in fact, in the eloquent diction of the chronicler of the bout, "Cassius was completely nonplussed—used up." As to whether or no Cassius ever recovered from this coma the faithful historian leaves us quite in the dark; but that distinguished Kentuckian is certainly much weaker in a historic set-to than he has many a time proved himself in other encounters, if he was not able to return a few back-handed licks; and we venture to put it that a true record of his retort would have run thus: "Why, by the shade of Thucydides! who declared truth to be the eye of History, was that eye ever so besquinted, not to say bunged-up and gouged out as now? Does the gentleman not know that those very Greeks never made the first step in conquest until they had first been reduced by a Northern race, the Macedonians, who taught them war? That the original Latins were invaders from the North, and founded their State on the ruins of the Southern Etruscan populations; and that when this inoculation of Northern blood had become exhausted, and the nation, through the preponderance of Semitized (that is, *Southern*) elements, had become gnawed with the leprosy of every vice, it was, again, Northern races that infused fresh blood into the decayed fabric, and founded the new nationalities of Europe? Has the gentleman never learned that the vast Hindustanic civilization was the work of emigrants from the high Northhrn table-lands of Asia, who conquered and subdued the aboriginal Southern race? That the ruling race in Egypt were Northern Iranians, and that the Egyptians, on the occasion of their three subjugations, succumbed each time to Scythic and Persian—that is, Northern races? And, in fine, has he forgotten the history of those dauntless rovers of Scandinavia, who, issuing from the wild dales and frozen morasses of the North, spread over every coast of Europe the terror of their name and of their arms? When you, gentlemen, talk of bullying the North, you had better find weightier authority than such picayune dabblings in the retail history business."

Seriously, however, both lines of argument are equally shortsighted; it is a ridiculous fallacy, scouted both by science and history, that courage and character are the special attributes of any race or region. And it would be a piece of pure supererogation seriously to refute so shallow a theory, were it not that such feeble historical platitudes are, to an extent much greater than is imagined, used by Southern orators, statesmen and writers, for the Pro-Slavery conspiracy of the Cotton States.

The truth is that there is no more absurd assumption than to class the people (the whites, of course,) as in any sense a Southern race. There are, it is true, detached fragments of Southern races scattered here and there among them—such as the Minorcans in Florida, the Greasers in Texas, and the Creoles in Louisiana, all of whom are offshoots of the Latin race—but certainly neither their history nor present character justify the the terrible improvisation of Mr. Fisher. There are, moreover, twenty descendants of Frenchmen round the Gulf of St. Lawrence to one round the Gulf of Mexico; and, unluckily for the historical Fisher, they are even more violent in their antipathy to Slavery than the great Northern race who have just chosen Mr. Lincoln as their representative chief. Indeed, in no manner of way can the American slaveholders be classed as a Southern race, and the mere geographical epithet of Southerners should not lead them into such a ridiculous ethnological blunder. Englishmen settled both Massachusetts and Virginia; Scotchmen, from the same shire, located themselves, a hundred years ago, both in Georgia and Vermont, and the Green Mountains and the Blue Mountains each echoed the cry of liberty in the same rich brogue. And even of the dozen seceding Senators, their names unmistakably show that both they and their progenitors are of the good stout North Saxon stock, all, barring two, who are race-kin to Judas Iscariot.

A Prayer for Purification.—The question of street-cleaning having, under the contract system, been hung up for an indefinite term in the courts, an inquiry what shall be done for the streets and the public health, is not unreasonable. Months have passed since broom or shovel has been plied in warfare upon the accumulating filth. Other months, as matters now promise, must pass before any attempt can be made at cleanliness. Is there no divinity, akin to Cloarina, who shall save the community from the deluge of nastiness which seems inevitable without the intervention of some power superior to Common Councils and City Inspectors?

The remedy is, perhaps, attainable without recourse to supra-mundane interpretation. The bill now pending before the Legislature, providing for the organization of a Metropolitan Board of Health, seems founded upon a careful consideration of the deficiencies in the present no-system, and to have every apparent recommendation that a bitter experience authorizes the public to demand of a method which undertakes to furnish a radical reform. It is at once thorough, economical and simple. The Sanitary Association has made its provisions the occupation of years of study. It shows the complexity of a measure, of similar aim, also before the Senate; it immixes a dash of medical knowledge with the lay elements of the Board; it insures a wholesome purity of thoroughfare and dwelling, by supplying the Commissioners with ample warrant to require domestic cleanliness; while it deprives them of inducement to sacrifice the requirements of public health to a partisan thirst for voters. Indeed, to strip the Common Council of the opportunity of using the streets as means of amassing wealth or securing suffrages, is to sweep away the great obstacle to the satisfaction of this standing popular want.

What at this moment is especially needed, is such an emphatic presentation of the subject at Albany, as shall satisfy the Legislature of the immediate and indispensable necessity of change. New laws may override and dispense with injunctions and litigation which must otherwise become old, while the City threatens to sink beneath its deepening dirt; and as upon no subject can the inalienable rights of petition and the lobby be more beneficently exerted, let the demand for the new Board of Health go up, as with the single and irresistible voice of the people.

The New Tariff—The Warehouse System.—In the Senate on Saturday, at the instance of Mr. Seward, the warehouse clause was stricken out of the Morrill bill, leaving the present system untouched. So far a great point has been gained. Now that the keystone of the bill has been swept away, why not postpone the whole measure to the next Congress, which is the only one that can be in a position to act in view of the emergencies that are hereafter to arise? Can there be any doubt of the policy of such a course, even on the part of the friends of the bill? Such is clearly Mr. Lincoln's view of the case. Is i wise for the present Congress to define the policy of the incoming Administration? What this policy is to be is not yet disclosed. The first step it may be necessary for Mr. Lincoln to take may be in direot conflict with the measures now sought to be enacted. Its passage, it strikes us, would be a great impediment to the pacification of our political differences. Let us see if these can be settled, and then let us have a tariff to which all are parties. As we must raise, if we can, the enormously increased expenses of Government by impost, there is no doubt that any tariff that would produce revenue enough, would be sufficiently protective. The present question is not one of *low* or *high* tariff, but whether any important change should be made, till we have more clearly before us the considerations by which we must in a great measure be controlled.

The Japanic.—Language has always a *plus ultra*. Boston was the first to discover that to be Aboriginal was something more than Original, and New-York has found that though being taken in is not badly expressed by the word Trepanned, that, in turn, is cast very far in the shade by hinting that a dupe has been Japanned. For—varnish and lacquer it over as we will—it cannot be denied that "the heathen have prevailed" on a most extensive scale, and that Brother Jonathan has discovered that his late Oriental guests have shown him that there are some folks who come from further down East than he himself—and truly in more senses than one! Woeful, indeed, has been the effect of the *explosé* that every traveling Kami was nothing but a *commis voyageur*—a mere agent with never a title by birth—while Tommy was the gayest and grandest humbug of all! Last Summer our city asked for nothing but *Japanem et circenses*—"the Japanese and balls to show them in"—and now more than one of their old friends would only be too malignantly happy could he revolve a few balls into the Japanese. There is, however, this consolation at least for the afflicted givers of feasts and *matinées*—if they were taken in, it certainly was not by putting their trust in Princes!

Library of Columbia College.—In the last (January) number of the *University Quarterly* there is a full and painstaking article on the College Library, which reveals an unexpected wealth of resources in this most valuable collection of our time-honored College. The enumeration of rare editions of the fathers, of the Greek and Roman classics, of the old masters in Anglican theology, philosophy, history and poetry of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, is such as to attract the bibliopole and scholar.

There are several Fifteeners, (works published in the latter half of the Fifteenth Century,) among the early triumphs of the art of printing, and numerous princeps editions of the Cardinal Classics, of great authorities in divinity and philology, and of prominent names in miscellaneous literature. There are rare and early editions of the great Italian Poets; a very fair collection of Modern History, especially of England, France, Italy and our own country. The department of Transactions of Learned Societies and of Scientific Journals, (for a collection of the size,) is quite full. In a word, all the different interests and various specialties of a College library have been carefully regarded, and great judgment is everywhere evident, in the selection and arrangement of the books. The purely literary curiosities, constitute a feature of this library, nor are all of them mentioned in this summary of its treasures. Enough have been omitted to form a very readable catalogue *raissonée*. Autographs of Ben Jonson, Mrs. Pozzi, Warton, Malone, Sabine, Maseres, Dr. Drury, John Jay, Dr. J. M. Mason, Dr. J. W. Francis, &c., are to be seen, in many of the books.

AMUSEMENTS.

The *matinée* given on Saturday, at the Academy of Music, was a pleasant and profitable return to a species of entertainment which had well-nigh been killed by the bad management of Mr. Ullman. The house was crowded to its greatest capacity, and by as fair a throng as ever was assembled within its walls. At this season, when there is a sort of fashionable objection to evening performances, it would, we think, be good policy to provide at least one *matinée* a week. Conducted properly, and with a decent determination to carry out the programme, and not merely to seize the dollar, as was the defunct manager's plan, there can hardly be a doubt about the success. On Saturday the performance was excellent, and gave complete satisfaction. The whole of Verdi's new opera, "Un Ballo en Maschera," was rendered, and the same work will be repeated to-night, for the fourth time in America.

Two operatic performances have been given in Brooklyn, during the past week—the first on Tuesday, when Mlle. Elena gave an improved rendering of the part of *Lucrezia Borgia*, in the opera of that name, and the second on Thursday, when the "Trovatore" was played. The last-named work was substituted hastily for "Somnambula," which was announced, but, owing to the indisposition of Mme. Colson, could not be given. Under such circumstances, the evening's entertainment could scarcely be memorable in an artistic point of view. Mesdames Hinkley and Phillips carried off all the honors. The anticipation of a new opera has somewhat diminished the receipts at the Brooklyn house, but they have been moderately good. To-morrow night Verdi's latest work is to be brought out, and a house filled to its greatest capacity will undoubtedly reward the managers.

The theatres have been prospering and can complain of nothing but the weather, which on two or three evenings has interfered with the customary throngs. Mr. Booth, at the Winter Garden, has attracted the most fashionable audiences. His performance of *Shylock* is accepted by critics as fully equal to his marvelous rendering of *Iago*. It is marred with fewer irregularities of style than almost any other part, and is distinguished by all those subtle portrayals of a quick and revengeful intellect which we notice so conspicuously in the gentleman's delineation of Shakespeare's Ancient. To-night a very valuable accession will be made to the company in the person of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., who, out of respect to Mr. Booth's talent, has consented to play with him for the few remaining evenings of his present engagement. Thus we have two stars of the first magnitude instead of one. Shakespeare's tragedy of "Othello" is selected for the occasion, Mr. Wallack, Jr., appearing as the Moor and Mr. Booth as *Iago*—his best character.

At Niblo's Theatre Mr. Forrest's performances have been well attended. To-night the tragedian appears in Conrad's historical play of "Jack Cade"—playing, as no one else can play, the part of the rebel hero. The same piece will be repeated on Wednesday and Friday. On the other nights Mme. Anna Bishop's opera troupe will give three performances of English opera—the opera for the present week being Balfe's "Bohemian Girl." The caste of this work is unusually good, and will exhibit the strength of the Company more completely than "Linda," which slightly overtaxed it. Mr. Miranda—a tenor who achieved a success with the Cooper Opera Troupe—plays the part of the hero, and Mme. Bishop is, of course, the heroine. The chorus and orchestra are good, and in general completeness the Company is, at least, equal to the best we have had here. It should receive the support of the public, for, properly supported, it may be the means of introducing many delightful works to the American public.

At Mr. Wallack's charming theatre the new comic drama called the "Central Park" is the attraction, and likely to remain so for several weeks. Mr. Blake, who was unwell on the first performance, was temporarily withdrawn from the cast on Saturday night, and his part intrusted to Mr. Young, who, under the circumstances, did really well with it.

The "Seven Sisters," continue to bewitch the audiences at Miss Laura Keene's, and whilst so attractive are scarcely likely to be withdrawn from the bill. Several new tableaux have been added during the week, and a poem in which the National difficulty is discussed from an epic point of view. The pictures are thoroughly superb; the finest things of the kind we have ever seen on any stage. They represent, with tolerable fairness, both sides of the question, and may, therefore, be called Union in their tendencies. The poem is not successful as a mechanical piece of versification, and still less so as a literary production. It has given birth to the pictures, and that, probably, is all the merit the author claims for it. Miss Keene's theatre is nightly filled with an enthusiastic multitude.

A dramatic version of Wilkie Collins' story, "The Lady in White," will be produced to-night at Barnum's Museum. At the New Bowery Theatre the grand comic pantomime of "Harlequin Jack the Giant Killer," which was withdrawn in consequence of a sad bereavement in the family of Mr. G. L. Fox, will be produced to-night. At the other Bowery Mr. Anderson gives his night in Wonder Land.

There will be several musical events of importance during the present week, notably Mr. Gustav Satter's concert at Dodworth's Saloon, and the production of Mr. George F. Bristow's oratorio of "Praise to God" at Irving Hall, both unfortunately on Tuesday evening. Mr. Satter will be assisted by Signor Stigelli, and Mr. Bristow by Miss Brainerd, Mr. J. R. Thomas and other artists, together with a full orchestra, under the composer's direction, and the entire chorus of the New-York Harmonic Society. Both entertainments merit the highest consideration, and will, we trust, attract full audiences.

On Tuesday of the coming week Messrs. Mason and Thomas give their next classical *soirée*. The programme is unusually interesting.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society.—Standing room was a desideratum at the third concert of this popular Society, given at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening; and the performances it is hardly necessary to say, were excellent. The programme consisted of a symphony in B flat, by Neils W. Gade; "Infelice," from "Ernani," sung by Susini; "Una Voce," from the "Barber of Seville," sung by Signorina Elena; a quartette for French horns, by Weber, performed by H. and G. Schmitz, T. Prahl and T. La Croix; "O luce di quest'anima," from "Linda di Chamounix," sung by Miss Hinkley; Overture to the "Magic Flute;" the "incantation" from "Robert le Diable," sung by Susini; "Casta Diva," sung by Signorina Elena; "*Ah! porse e lui*," from "Traviata," sung by Miss Hinkley, and the overture to "Tannhauser." Of the vocal performances, it is unnecessary to speak in detail. The capabilities of the performers are sufficiently well known to the public; with the incentive of a crowded and appreciative audience, it may be inferred that they did not fall short of their usual standard of excellence. The symphony by Herr Gade—whose compositions are comparatively new on this side of the Atlantic—was the great orchestral feature, and was rendered with the vigor and precision which usually characterize the efforts of this, perhaps the best orchestra at present in the United States. In some passages it reminds one of Mendelssohn; particularly in the scherzo—which is, nevertheless, a perfect gem of quaint instrumentation. The andante movement is a little heavy and monotonous; but this is fully recompensed in the last movement—*allegro motto vivace*—in which the violins have a great deal of hard work. The symphony will bear repetition a great many times. Another noticeable feature was the quartette for French horns, which was very finely done.

Flushing-Concert.—Frank Gilder, the popular organist of St. John's Episcopal Church in Flushing, announces a concert for Wednesday evening at the Congregational Chapel, on which occasion he will be assisted by Miss Maria de Rille, in soprano, Mr. D. Miranda, tenor, and Mr. J. S. Cooper, basso. The programme embraces a variety of the most popular selections, including piano solos, the finale being "The Star Spangled Banner," to be sung by Miss de Rille in character.

A very excellent bill is provided at Hooley and Campbell's to-night.

Terrible Tragedy at Fort Smith, Ark.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AND ATTEMPT TO LYNCH.

Fort Smith, Saturday, Feb. 15.

A terrible tragedy occurred in this city last night. A party of five Overland Mail and Little Rock coach-drivers entered the grocery of a German named Hagge, and commenced quarreling. Pistols were drawn on both sides. The bar-keeper, named Butcher, was shot through the heart, and died instantly: Hagge received a shot in the forehead, and died at 8 o'clock this morning.

Three of the drivers, George Bennett, Matt Ellis and Pony Farmer, are under arrest, and guarded by a company of military. The other two escaped. Intense excitement exists among the citizens. The prisoners are now undergoing an examination before the Mayor. They will undoubtedly be hanged to-day.

Fort Smith, Saturday, Feb. 16.

As the trial of the prisoners for the murder of Hagge and Butcher was drawing to a close yesterday, a mob entered the Justice's office and demanded the prisoners for the purpose of lynching them. One of the prisoners, named Pony Farmer, broke from custody and attempted to escape. He was immediately fired upon and instantly killed. The crowd then secured the remaining prisoners and made for a place of execution, but before they could carry out their designs the authorities interfered and secured the prisoners, and lodged them in Greenwood jail. The excitement in regard to the affair still continues and is intense.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The squabble between the Committee for the reception of the President elect and Gov. Morgan, was brought up in the Senate this morning, immediately after the presentation of petitions, by Mr. Spinola, who moved to discharge the Committee of Reception from further service.

Debate followed, Messrs. Colvin, Grant and Spinola attacking the action of the Chairmain of the Legislative Committee and the Governor, for making, as they alleged, a party affair of the Governor's reception, so as to keep Mr. Lincoln snugly amongst the Republican politicians, while the whole people desired to do him some honor.

Mr. Spinola said that according to the programme of the Governor's dinner-table published in the papers at the time of the dinner to the Prince of Wales, only 24 persons could be seated, and he wanted to know what chance the members of the Legislature would have.

Mr. Hammond said that they could go to the second table. He moved that the Legislative Committee provide suitable apartments for the President at the same hotel, and that the Legislature meet him on his arrival in the city and escort him to his quarters, welcome him to the capital, and tender him the hospitalities of the State as best suits his inclination.

The Chairman of the Committee presented the programme published in the *Evening Journal* as that recommended by the Committee.

The Senate adopted Mr. Hammond's amendment, and instructed the Committee to procure apartments, to which Mr. Lincoln will be conducted on leaving the Capitol, as the guest of the State and not of the Governor.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Immediately after reading the journal this morning, Mr. Ball, on privilege, brought before the House the action of the Committee on the reception of Mr. Lincoln, and justified the action of the Chairmen of the two Committees, who had refused to give a Legislative dinner, and agreed that Mr. Lincoln should dine with Gov. Morgan.

Mr. Bergen, in a humorous and lengthy speech, gave an alleged history of the proceedings of the Committees, declaring that they had been from the first taken under the Executive wing, and that Mr. Morgan had controlled the action of the Committee, and claimed possession of the President elect. During his remarks, Mr. Bergen was repeatedly called to order, but continued to expose the squabbles of the Committee and the Governor.

Mr. Provost also spoke against the action of the Chairman of the Committee and the Governor.

After a scene unparalleled in the Chamber, the matter was dropped, the understanding being that the Committee would yet make a majority report adverse to the plan of the Chairman.

The annual appropriation bill occupied the balance of the session in Committee of the Whole until 1 o'clock.

The Suffering in Kansas.

REFUTATION OF THE LEAVENWORTH DISPATCH.

Albany, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The authorized agent of the New-York Kansas Relief Committee, Rev. C. C. Hutchinson, put forth the following reply to the dispatch from Leavenworth, published in the New-York papers of to-day:

"The wholesale onslaught on the Kansas Relief movement from Leavenworth, yesterday, is calculated to seriously mislead the public, who are not conversant with the facts. It has not been asserted that fifty thousand people are to-day starving in Kansas, but this number need more or less assistance, and many will perish unless that assistance is promptly given.

At the January meeting of the Territorial Relief Committee, at which Mr. McDowell, the Mayor of Leavenworth City, was present, and of which he is Secretary, it was asserted that forty thousand persons there needed assistance, and the number has certainly increased since then.

Mayor McDowell made some complaint because the circulars, put forth for aid, had stated that the suffering was confined to the interior, while he asserted that there was urgent necessity for help in the counties on the Missouri River.

Some of the persons whose names appear attached to the Leavenworth dispatch, have always opposed asking for aid, on the ground that the application would be calculated to injure the future prospects of Kansas. Although these parties now admit that twenty thousand persons need food and clothing and seed, they denied a few weeks ago that the needy numbered as many hundreds. Others among the signers are connected with what is called the Central Relief Committee, located at Leavenworth, and which was organized by one religious denomination, but which has been superseded by the Territorial Committee appointed by the people, and in which all parties and all sects are represented. Among its active members are three clergymen of different faiths, while its Treasurer, of Atchison, is a prominent Democrat.

Leavenworth and Atchison are rival towns, and the railroad not being completed to the former city, the supplies necessarily stop at the latter place, while the river is closed. It is natural, therefore, that a little jealousy should be engendered in consequence. Thaddeus Hyatt is not now a member of any committee, having resigned his place as Secretary of the New-York Relief Committee before going to Kansas. But his generous nature prompts his warm appeals for the multitude he sees suffering around him, and none who know him will suspect him of either falsehood or intentional exaggeration.

The newspaper bag of the Associated Press will be forwarded by the Monday morning train to Boston, and will be due at New-York at midnight of Monday.

Chicago, Saturday, Feb. 16.

W. F. Arny publishes to-day a petition from the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. The Legislature, now in session, setting forth the suffering people of Kansas as gratefully acknowledging the liberality of the people in furnishing food and clothing for the destitute, asks from the Legislature appropriations for the purpose of buying 100,000 bushels of Spring wheat, and a sufficiency of corn in time for Spring planting.

He says, I have just returned from Kansas, and have with me statistics taken from reports of Township Committees, who have applied for relief at Atchison, who show 222 townships with 47,000 destitute persons. In my trip of ten days in the interior of Kansas I found over seventy teamsters with frozen feet or hands, several of whom it is feared will lose their feet. Teams are reduced to skin and bones, too weak for long journeys South and West, and unless Legislative aid is furnished, hundreds will perish for want of food.

Decision in the case of the Fugitive Slave Anderson.

THE PRISONER SET AT LIBERTY.

Hamilton, C. W., Saturday, Feb. 16.

The final decision in the case of ANDERSON, the fugitive slave, was given to-day. The Court sustained the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench on the question of law, and was unanimous in discharging the prisoner on a technicality in the commitment. Anderson is, therefore, set at liberty. Great joy is manifested, especially among the colored population.

The Freshet at Albany.

Albany, Saturday, Feb. 16—10 P. M.

Our docks are still submerged to the depth of several feet. The water has receded very slowly, and to-night is rising again. It is now raining in torrents, and should the storm continue, we shall have a greater freshet than ever.

The Great Western Railway Traffic.

Hamilton, C. W., Saturday, Feb. 16.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday was $42 000, an increase of over $9,000 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Fire at New-Haven.

New-Haven, Sunday, Feb. 17.

The Daily Morning *News* Office took fire last night. The materials, except the press, were destroyed; insured. The building was saved.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Saturday, Feb. 16.

The bill to commute the tonnage tax of the Pennsylvania Railroad passed the House this morning by a vote of 75 to 22.

Sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

Portland, Me., Sunday, Feb. 17.

The *Anglo-Saxon* sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Londonderry and Liverpool.

Arrival of the North American.

Portland, Me., Sunday, Feb. 17.

The *North American* arrived at 2 o'clack this morning. She experienced strong westerly gales throughout the passage. She passed, Feb. 10, ship *Albert Gallatin*, bound west; 14th, steamship *Bohemian*, bound east.

Weather at Boston.

Boston, Friday, Feb. 15.

A cold, drenching northeast rain-storm has prevailed here all day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Free Academy—Junior Exhibition.—The Junior Class of the Free Academy gave their annual exhibition on Saturday evening at Irving Hall, corner of Fifteenth-street and Irving-place. Dr. Webster, the venerable President of the Institution, occupied the chair; the platform was filled with members of the Faculty and prominent citizens connected with educational movements, while the audience, as usual, comprised a goodly representation of the talent, wealth, solidity and female beauty of the Metropolis. The exercises consisted of orations by Messrs. Charles Roberts, Jr., Galen C. Spencer, Augustus D. Fitch, Otho E. Michaelis, James S. Pare, Joseph Koch, Sidney H. Stuart, James M. Trippe and Adolph L. Sanger, and poems by George W. Snow, Jr. and Nathan B. Roberts. Dodworth's Band beguiled the hours with favorite operatic selections. The performances of the young orators and composers received from their respective friends their due meed of applause and floral tributes *ad libitum*. The great topic of the day—secession—came in for casual notices from several of the speakers, producing the expression of diverse sentiments among the audience. In Mr. Page's oration an allusion to "mob law at the South" created considerable excitement, hisses and applause. In the oration on "Rain and Sunshine," an allusion to Garibaldi, Italy and Italian independence, provoked an outburst of enthusiastic approbation, and the gifted declaimer was showered with bouquets.

A Vocalist Burned to Death.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of Miss Sarah Jane Lewis, who was fatally burned on the night of the 6th inst., at the Gaieties Theatre, Broadway. She was a vocalist by profession, and, under the name of Hattie James, sang at the place of amusement in question. On the night the accident happened, while she was before the audience, her dress came in contact with the footlights, which were not furnished with the ordinary wire-guards, and she was instantly in a blaze. Notwithstanding every effort was made to prevent it, she was so shockingly burned that her death occurred on Saturday morning. Deceased was a native of England, aged 16 years. She resided with her mother and a large family of young brothers and sisters, who depended mainly upon her earnings for support, at No. 164 Mott-street. The jury censured the proprietor of the theatre for not having the usual guards placed over the footlights.

Fatal Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.—Mr. Patrick Farley, employed for many years as baggage-master on the Hudson River Railroad, was crushed to death on Saturday morning between two cars in Tenth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body yesterday, at which testimony to the following effect was elicited. The deceased had brought a trunk on his car from the Thirty-first-street dépôt by mistake, and being desirous of sending it back again, hailed the driver of a car which was going up town to stop while he placed it on board. In the hurry of removal one of the cars moved slightly ahead, and the trunk became wedged between the two cars, one end of it at the same instant striking against the deceased and pressing him so tightly against the side of the car that he died almost immediately. He was a native of Ireland, 38 years of age, and lived at No. 68 Warren-street.

Remarkable Escape from Death.—A boy, aged 3½ years, son of Officer Thomas Wilson, of the Eleventh Ward, stole away from his mother on Friday afternoon, and went to the roof of the house in which they dwelt, whence he fell to the sidewalk. The building is four stories high, and the child in falling went through a tin awning, making a hole similar to what might have been made by a cannonball. Singular to say, however, he received no other hurt than a slight bruise on his head, which was scarcely perceptible on the following morning.

Sinking of a Schooner.—While the storm was at its height yesterday morning, the schooner *Elizabeth*, at anchor off Pier No. 1 North River, parted her moorings and was driven against the Staten Island Ferry pier with such violence that her side was stove in, and she sank in a few minutes. Patrick Donohue, a watchman, who was the only person on board, had a very narrow escape, but managed to get ashore in the vessel's yawl boat. She was in custody of the Sheriff, but the cause of her seizure did not transpire.

Railroad to Astoria.—In addition to the steam communication now subsisting between this City and Astoria, it is stated that a horse-railroad is to be soon commenced, under the auspices of Mr. Oliver Charlick, between that place and Hunter's Point, to connect with the ferry terminating at James'-slip. Other parties, it is said, are also before the Legislature for a steam ferry charter between New-York and Astoria.

Scalded to Death.—Mary Reardon, aged 3 years, was fatally injured on Friday afternoon at the residence of her parents, No. 408 West Sixteenth-street, by the accidental overturning of a kettle of boiling water. She died on Sunday and Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body.

Fire in a Dwelling House.—The house of Mr. James Hughes, No. 280 Seventh-avenue, was set on fire on Saturday morning by some children, who were amusing themselves with matches. The loss, estimated at $200, is not covered by insurance.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Mortality.—There were only 96 deaths in this city last week, classified by the Health Officer as follows: Men, 23; boys, 19; women, 17; girls, 37. Adults, 40; children, 56. Males, 42; females, 54. Colored persons, 1. *Diseases*—Consumption, 21; scarlet fever, 8; infantile convulsions and inflammation of the lungs, 6 each; inflammation of the brain, 5; apoplexy, congestion of the brain and congestion of the lungs, 4 each; infantile debility and small-pox, 3 each; bronchitis, croup, diphtheria, disease of heart, inflammation of bowels, infantile marasmus, rheumatism and scrofula 2 each; and one each of abscess, disease of kidneys, asthma, cancer, casualties, compression of the brain, adult convulsions, adult debility, dropsy, dropsy in the head, erysipelas, bilious fever, typhoid fever, hooping-cough, premature birth, sprue. Forty-four of the 96 who died were under 5 years of age, and 69 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First, 3; Second, 3; Third, 4; Fourth, 3; Fifth, 7; Sixth, 14; Seventh, 7; Eighth, 4; Ninth, 5; Tenth, 8; Eleventh, 11; Twelfth, 3; Thirteenth, 3; Fourteenth, 5; Fifteenth, 1; Sixteenth, 7; Seventeenth, 1; Eighteenth, 1; Nineteenth, 3.

A Ruffian Secured.—Several months ago a fellow named John McCormick was convicted, in Justice Cornwell's Court, of committing a brutal outrage upon an unoffending citizen, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. While on his way to that institution, he pitched Officer West (who had him in custody) out of the wagon, and succeeded in making his escape. On Saturday last, McCormick was rearrested, and was sent to the Penitentiary for nine months by Justice Cornwell, on another complaint.

Car Accident.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a sailor named Patrick Hyde fell from the front platform of a car on Fulton-avenue, near Cumberland-street, and the wheels passing over him, one leg was completely severed a little below the knee. He was taken to the City Hospital by the Police.

Suicide.—One day last week the body of a man, supposed to have been known by the name of G. F. Marx, was found in the Lutheran Cemetery, at Newtown. The deceased undoubtedly committed suicide by shooting himself.

From Jamaica.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP YULEE.

The British steamship *Yulee*, from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 6th inst., with merchandise to Walden & Booth, arrived at this port on Saturday morning. The following is her specie list:

J. E. Maxwell & Co.	$2,930	Hen'y, D'Cord'va & Co.	$4,920
T. Levine	250	Solomon & Hart	2,000

From Mexico.

THE REACTIONISTS STILL IN THE FIELD.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Tampico on Jan. 17, says:

"The first number of the *Mexican Extraordinary* publishes a strong letter, addressed to Mr. Glennie, H. B. M.'s Consul at Mexico, by Mr. Mathew, upon the violation of the seals of the Legation by Gen. Lagarde, through orders from Miramon. The sum thus extracted amounted to $660,000, the property of English bondholders. Mr. Mathew is confident that his Government would adopt strong measures to obtain redress for that heinous act.

At last dates, Mejia had left his impregnable positions in the Sierra, and had defeated a Constitutional Colonel. It was expected that he would next attack San Luis Potosi, and possibly take it and plunder it. Cajin, the bloodthirsty brigand, had been shot.

The noted Lozado was at Tepic, but it was hoped that the expedition sent against him would bring him to terms.

Business at Tampico continues dull.

News from the interior has been received to-day, stating that Mejia had captured the town of Rio Verde, and had allowed a two hour's sack. The principal commercial establishments had been robbed of everything; whilst the freebooters, loaded with their ill-gotten goods, were to march on San Luis, which city is open to them, there being no garrison to repel their attack, and which will probably be sacked also. Miramon had not left Puebla, so that in the end the occupation of Mexico may prove a drawback to the Constitutionalists instead of a benefit.

Mejia had 1,000 men when he attacked Rio Verde, but his army will immediately increase when it is known that he allows his troops to sack defenceless cities.

The *Picayune* of Feb. 5 says: "We learn by official letters, received at the Consulate General's in this city, the contents of which have been kindly placed at our disposal, that the Presidential election in Mexico, which should have taken place Sunday last, the 3d inst., has been put off till the first Sunday in March. This delay is in consequence of the recent radical change of affairs throughout the Republic, and is dictated by the laudable desire to give the whole people an opportunity freely and fully to discuss the merits of the various candidates. The delay has been ordered by a special decree."

Washington's Birth-Day—Parade of the First Division Ordered by the Governor.

The intention on the part of the authorities to celebrate the Birth day of Washington, in a manner which shall testify the deep hold which his memory has upon the feelings and affections of the people, is exhibited in the following orders issued, the one from head quarters at Albany, the other from Major-General Sandford. If the day should prove propitious, there is no doubt that it will be the finest and largest display of military ever witnessed in this city:

General Head-quarters, State of New-York,
Adjutant General's Office,
Albany, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

The Commander-in Chief, in conformity with the patriotic and Union loving sentiments of the people of New-York, directs Maj.-Gen. Sandford, commanding the First Division of the New-York State Militia, to parade his Division on the 22d inst., in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country.

And for the further proper observance of the day, and in commemoration of its cherished associations, and of the teachings of the immortal Washington, Maj. Gen. Sandford will order the firing of a salute of five hundred guns from Washington's Head quarters, the Battery. By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adjutant-General.

General Orders No. 2.

Head-quarters, First Division N. Y. S. M.,
New-York, Feb. 16, 1861.

In pursuance of the foregoing special orders of the Commander-in-Chief, this division will parade on the 22d day of February inst., to celebrate the birthday of the immortal Washington.

The division line will be formed in Fourteenth-street, with the right on Broadway, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely. The review will take place at 2½ o'clock.

Brig.-Gen. Hall will direct a troop of horse to report to the Major-General at his quarters, for escort duty, at 1½ o'clock.

Brig.-Gen. Yates will direct a suitable detachment of artillery from the brigade to fire the salute of five hundred guns directed in the foregoing orders from the Battery at 12 o'clock at noon. He will cause a requisition to be made on the Commissary-General forthwith for the necessary ammunition. By order of

CHARLES W. SANDFORD, Major-General.

George W. Morell, Div. Engineer, Acting Div.-Inspector.

The division staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major-General at 1 o'clock.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Giffords's Homœopathic Specific Remedies are used with great success. The list comprises remedies for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Price 25 cents per box.

PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, No. 562 Broadway

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR. No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Mead—Delamontagnie.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Mr. Marcus Mead to Miss Sarah Elizabeth daughter of Wm. Delamontagnie, Esq., all of this City.

Acker—Armstrong.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 14, by Rev. Charles Fletcher, Mr. Peter Acker to Mrs. Mary H. Armstrong.

Wilson—Baker.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 14, by Rev. J. Inskip, Mr. Alexander Wilson, of Philadelphia, to Miss Josephine Baker, of New-York.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Carr—Pillois.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James W. McLane, Samuel E. Carr, of New York, to Sarah A., daughter of Joseph Pillois, Esq., of Williamsburgh, L. I.

DIED.

Merritt.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 16, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Merritt, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 17 West 10th-st.

"To live for her was Christ, to die was gain."

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

Tobey.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 16, Carrie M., eldest daughter of Rhodolphus H. and Emeline M. Tobey, in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncles, Theodore, Charles and Frederick A. Macy, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 70 West 20th-st. without further invitation.

Waldo.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 16, Samuel L. Waldo, Artist, in the 78th year of his age, and for the last 53 years a resident of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the New-Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

Bently.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 16 Hannah E. Bently, aged 23 years and 1 month.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 14 State-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

Many.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 16, of diphtheria, Walter Roome eldest son of Francis and Elizabeth C. Many, in the 5th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 272 West 20th-st., this day, (Monday,) 18th inst., at 4½ P. M.

Byrne.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 13, at 12½ o'clock, of consumption, Ellen, the beloved wife of James Byrne, in the 24th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 116 Franklin-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, thence to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Barnes.—Suddenly, after a short illness, Hattie E., wife of John H. Barnes, in the 23d year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Tuesday's papers.

☞ Newburyport, Mass., and St. Louis papers please copy.

Adams.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 17, after a brief illness, Catharine Maria V. B., infant daughter of Catharine Ann Van Buren Post and Capt. A. W. Adams, aged 6 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grand parents, No. 177 Pavonia-av., Jersey City, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Jersey City papers please copy.

Latham.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Feb. 17, Mrs. Latham, wife of Geo Latham.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 118 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, W. D. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

Judd.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 16, after a lingering illness, Jerome B. Judd, in the 45th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) 18th inst., at 3½ P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, H. D. Cardwell, Portland-av., third house north of Hanson-place. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Stimson.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Feb. 17, Edward A., eldest son of Sanford J. and Lucinda Stimson, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 138 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

Colby.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 15, George Frederic, son of Josiah and Harriet E. Colby, in the 18th year of his age.

Milburn.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 17, after an illness of 48 hours William Henry Milburn, Jr., youngest son of Rev. W. H. Milburn, aged 2 years and 1 month and 22 days.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence No. 106 Pacific-st., (old number 60.) Friends of the family are invited to attend.

White.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 14, Rev. N. White of New-York East Conference, aged 74 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family, and the clergy in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, Feb. 20, from Carlton-av. M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

Fairweather.—In Flushing, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 15, Mrs. Lydia Fairweather, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Harrington.—In Westchester, on Saturday, Feb. 16, Thomas B. Harrington, Esq., aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at St. Peter's Church, in Westchester, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation. Leaving New-York by the 3d-av. cars, they will find carriages in waiting at Harlem Bridge at 9 o'clock.

Beak.—At Tubby Hook, on Sunday, Feb. 17, Elizabeth, wife of the late James Beak, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, Albert L. Beak, at Tubby Hook, this day, (Monday,) the 18th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further invitation. Cars by Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st., at 12, and 31st-st. at 12½ o'clock.

Laimbeer.—At Amsterdam, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 16, after a severe illness, Thomazine, wife of Wm. Laimbeer, Sr., aged 64 years.

The remains will be interred in the family burial ground, in the village of Amsterdam, on Tuesday next.

☞ London papers please copy.

Post.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 17, after a severe illness, at his residence, William G. Post, Esq., aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his brothers-in-law, Cornelius and Magnus Traphagen, Isaac C. Gelplaine and Christian B. Morrison, Esqrs., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 177 Pavonia-av., Jersey City, N. J.

Winslow.—In Westport, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 14, Richard Henry Winslow, late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., and for nearly 30 years a resident of this City, aged 54 years.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Westport, on Monday afternoon, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Those desirous of attending the funeral can do so by taking the 12:15 train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, from 27th-st., and return to New-York by the 5:30 train from Westport.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale.
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 131, Feb. 16, 1861.
62, 16, 39, 72, 21, 45, 51, 5, 56, 68, 42, 25, 71.
Class No. 132, Feb. 16, 1861.
32, 31, 58, 26, 42, 48, 14, 36, 65, 25, 70, 1, 22.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 16, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

BRILLIANT ROMANCE OF THE HIGHWAY!

One of the grandest portraitures of a reckless, dashing and chivalrous Knight of the Heath, ever perused, will be found in the brilliant new serial romance commenced in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY

For March 2, (issued at 12 o'clock TO-DAY, and to be obtained at all news dépôts,) entitled

NIGHTSHADE;
OR,
THE MASKED ROBBER OF HOUNSLOW HEATH,
A ROMANCE OF THE ROAD.
BY DR. J. H. ROBINSON.

The scenes of this story are laid in "Merrie England" in the times when the proudest of lords and high-born ladies were wont to speak of successful highwaymen as heroes, and is almost dramatic in its thrilling intensification of such chivalrous and reckless exploits, dashing characters, and grand midnight scenes as made Hounlow Heath famous.

"NIGHTSHADE" abounds in all that is fascinating, entrancing and bewitching in elegant fiction, while it is imbued with that irresistable genial humor in which its author, Dr. Robinson, is unequaled. In short, the reader will find in "NIGHTSHADE" one of those rare feasts of entrancing and exhilarating romance offered but once in a life-time.

The Story will be illustrated in Darley's best style, and will be ready at noon to-day in

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. Yancey, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.
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Much more healthy bread, rolls, cakes, and pastry are produced by intermingling CHAMBERLIN & CO.'S (Boston) CONCENTRATED LEAVEN with flour, than by any other means. Try it, and verify this statement. For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

RELIEF INSTANTANEOUS—TO THE SUFFERERS from chronic rheumatism, sore throats, toothache, stiffness of the joints, and contraction of the muscles, by one application of Dr. Tobias' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Pain cannot exist where this Liniment is used. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

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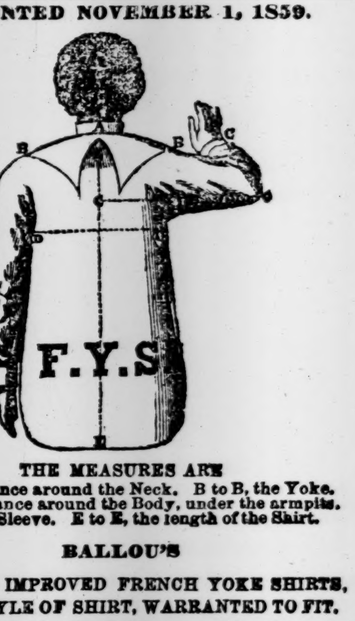

THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the Neck. B to B, the Yoke.
D to D, distance around the Body, under the armpits.
C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen Shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

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SPRING! SPRING! SPRING!
A WHOLE SHEET OF SPRING DRESSES AND SPRING BONNETS IN
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR MARCH.

This large sheet of Spring fashions is entirely additional, and an excess of so many engravings over the usual variety.

AND ANOTHER DOUBLE-EXTENSION FASHION-PLATE, COLORED, CONTAINING SIX FIGURES.

in which our lady-subscribers will see the fashionable colors of the day. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK is the only work that publishes these fashions, which are superior to any published in France or England.

Everything in this number is illustrative of the first Spring month.

THE GREAT PLATE OF THE MAGAZINE WORLD.
"CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN."
"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME."

This plate has been produced at a great expense, and is only another evidence that we do not waste our strength on the January number. This engraving cost us as much as the two plates published in the initial number of the year, and has been pronounced by those who have seen it as the greatest magazine plate ever published; and we know that it is. It was engraved for us from the original picture, and it is the first time that any engraving from this picture has ever been published in a magazine. Take it all in all, we think the March number of our book surpasses the January number. For sale by all the dealers.

BROWN'S NEW AND ELEGANT
FRENCH RESTAURANT AND LUNCH ROOMS,
No. 13 Broad-st., opposite the Bonded Warehouses,
ARE NOW OPEN.
CALL AND SEE THE GAY WHITNEY.

HEAR THE SOUTH!

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—An article republished from the *Southern Presbyterian Review*. By J. H. Thornwell, D. D., Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C. Price, 6 cents single, $4 per 100.

THE GREAT SERMON ON THE CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF ABOLITIONISM. By Rev. J. H. Vandyke. Price 5 cents. $3 per 100,

An edition on fine paper, large type, of WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. Neat cover, 10 cents, $5 per 100.

Any of the above sent free by mail on receipt of the retail price. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

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A NEW ROMANCE
BY
"THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE."
MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
ELSIE VENNER,
A ROMANCE OF DESTINY.
BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,
Author of the "Autocrat," and the "Professor."
2 vols. 16mo. Cloth, $1 75.
NO. 135 WASHINGTON-ST., BOSTON.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
IF SO, USE ONE BOX OF
BELLINGHAM'S
CELEBRATED
STIMULATING ONGUENT,
FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.
Warranted to bring out a thick set of
WHISKERS OR A MOUSTACHE,

In from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair.

This is the only article based upon physiological principles which has ever been presented to the public for promoting a healthy growth of hair on a BALD HEAD or BARE FACE.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOX.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any one who desire it, by mail (direct,) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1 18.

Apply to or address
HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, &c.,
No. 24 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.

A SOOTHING LETTER.

GEORGE A. FOWLER, of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING-WATCHES,
WARRANTED, $22.
Ladies' Open-face Gold Watches, warranted, $15.
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., (formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

New-York Produce Exchange Company,
New-York, Feb. 13, 1861.

THE BUILDING NOW BEING ERECTED by the NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY, having progressed so far towards completion as to enable the Trustees to fix definitely upon the 15th day of April next for opening the same to the public, and it being the desire of the Trustees that its management should be divested of every feature of a monopolizing character, and to establish such rates of admission as may be deemed for the interests of both subscribers and stockholders—it is proposed to appoint a joint committee of subscribers and trustees to these ends.

The coöperation of all persons interested is solicited in organizing a society consisting of the subscribers to the room, its name to be "The Board of Trade," or whatever name it may choose to call itself, which society shall elect appropriate officers and committees, and form such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the management of the Exchange Room, and in order that such organization may be effected and its rules receive due and full consideration before the opening, a meeting of the subscribers will be called, to take place on the 20th of March next.

Subscription lists may be found on and after Monday, the 18th inst., in the hands of each Trustee of the Company.
FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
Edward Cromwell, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN CITY DIRECTORY for 1861—2, will be published, as usual, by J. LAIN & CO., Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, and WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS, No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York. All communications relating to the next issue may be sent to either office, and will be promptly attended to.
J. LAIN, Compiler.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
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(corner Grand-st.)

In order to close our present large and desirable stock, WE HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES From 10 to 25 per cent., and are now offering GREAT BARGAINS In FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS of every description. Particular attention is invited to our stock of DRESS GOODS, DRESS SILKS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, And purchasers may rely upon getting Desirable Goods at prices LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
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To this department of our business we call the particular attention of HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS, As our SPRING STOCK Contains every article necessary for HOTEL AND FAMILY Use; all of which we are offering at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
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Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail new and choice styles of DRESS GOODS, Suitable for the present and coming season.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.
IN RE, HENRY ROBINSON AND ANOTHER
AGAINST
GEO. BULPIN AND OTHERS.

BANKRUPTCY OF
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

The injunction in the above case having been dissolved this day by his Honor Judge Leonard, (vide Supreme Court Record, Feb. 13, 1861,) THE RESIDUE of the effects of the above bankrupts will be submitted for sale to the public AT ONE-HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION AND MANUFACTURE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE.

FURS WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP.

- 800 Misses' and Children's Cloaks at 62½c., $1, $2 and $3—many worth three times the amount.
- 800 Ladies' Spring and Summer Cloaks at $2, $3, $4—worth $8 to $12.
- 300 Ladies' Arab Cloaks, $5 and $6—worth $12 to $20.
- 250 Ladies' Traveling Suits complete, Robe and Cloak, $3 30, $4 50 and $5 50—worth $10 to $16.
- 2,000 Yards Materials for suits, from 9c. to 35c. per yard—all at one-half the cost of importation.
- 100 Lyons Velvet Cloaks at $16 50, $20, $24, $30—worth from $30 to $60.
- 500 Winter Cloaks in Black Beaver and other cloths, at prices ranging from $6 to $20—all reduced.
- 400 Fine French Lace Mantillas and Points, of fashionable shape and design, at prices which will well repay an investment at this early season.
- A miscellaneous collection, including odd Cloaks, Remnants Cloth and Velvet, Trimmings, Fringes and Laces, worthy the attention of Storekeepers and Mantilla Manufacturers, will be closed out at any sacrifice.

THE STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

THE BANKRUPT SALE
OF
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
At No. 361 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 18,

- 2,000 English Thread Lace Collars, all prices.
- 800 Gent's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, all linen, 25 cents each.
- 300 Ladies' Embroidered Hemmed Handkerchiefs, Union, 37½ cents each.
- 100 Dozen Ladies' Tape-Bordered Handkerchiefs, all linen, 9s. and 12s. per dozen.
- 4,000 Cambric and Swiss Bands at 15c. band; worth 50c.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS
FOR THE INAUGURATION BALL.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning,
A Fresh Assortment of Opera Cloaks,
Varying in price from $10 upwards

GREAT NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERIES.

- 500 L'Elegance Needle Work Sets, From $2 upwards.
- 300 Capera Needle Work Sets, From $3 25 upwards.
- 250 a Chales Needle Work Sets, $6 to $10 each.
- 150 Amazon Needle Work Sets, From $1 75 upwards.
- 400 Penelope Needle Work Sets, $2 each.

The above are all "haute nouveautes," with Studs and Buttons of entirely new designs.

- 2,000 Fine French Needle Work Collars, 75 cents to $3 each.
- 800 Fine French Needle Work Collars and Cuffs, $1 25 to $4 each.
- 1,000 Fine French Needle Work Hdk'fs, $1 25 to $5 each.
- 300 Marseilles Basques, Needle Worked Edges, Only $1 each.

Also, a large assortment of PLAIN, HEMSTITCHED AND FANCY BORDERED LAWN AND CAMBRIC HDK'FS, At Equally Low Prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

204 AND 206
SIXTH-AVENUE, corner 14th-st.
R. H. MACY
Will open THIS MORNING, (Monday,) Feb. 18,
20 CASES YARD-WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS, 10 cents, the best 4-4 Muslin in the City at the price.
CASES WAMSUTTA
NEW-YORK MILLS,
and other favorite makes.
CASES SHIRTING LINENS,
LINEN DAMASKS and COVERS,
TOWELS, DAMASKS, DOYLIES, &c.,
at very low prices.
1,000 PIECES DRAPERY MUSLINS and LACES,
at very low prices.
FULL STOCK SPRING GLOVES and HOSIERY,
LADIES', MISSES' and GENTS' UNDER-WEAR, &c.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, corner of 14th-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are now offering extra inducements to purchasers of 4-4 Family Linens, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Linen Damasks, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Doyles, Towels, Towelings, American and English Shirtings, Quilts, Plain, Striped and Plaid Jaconets and Cambrics, Brilliants, Marseilles, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., Manufactured expressly for our Retail Trade, At prices in accordance with the times.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will, on Monday, Feb. 18, offer 100 pieces extra heavy Paris Quality Evening Silks, 27 inches wide, At $2 per yard, worth $3 50.
Also, the balance of the 27 inches wide Striped, Lance and Faconne Silks, Heavy Paris Quality, at $1 50 per yard, Recent price $1 75, formerly sold for $2.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Are now selling off their
RICH STOCK OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
POINT LACE HANDK'FS, at $2 50, reduced from $6.
BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS from $4.
EMBROIDERED SETS, COLLARS and HANDK'FS,
VERY LOW.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

THE EFFECT OF THE SOUTHERN CRISIS.
GREAT CHANCE FOR BARGAINS!
2,000 yards Heavy Black Italian SILKS, at 75 cents per yard, worth 8s. or 9s. per yard, will be opened on Monday, Feb. 18, at T. M. JAMES',
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
In Rich, New and Elegant Designs,
FINE QUALITY and FULL WIDTH.
Also, a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT of SKIRTINGS at extremely low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., (late No. 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

PARIS SPRING DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway.

CHEAP SILKS.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR POPULAR STOCKS of 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 7s. and 8s SILKS,
On Monday, Feb. 18.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½c., new colors, just received; also, pattern canvas needles, Shetland wool and Saxony yarns, gaiters, mittens, gloves, belt ribbon, dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, small wares and fancy goods, at ELGER'S, No. 883 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Best French Kid at 80 cents.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½c., choice colors, just received. Shetland wool, Saxony yarn Winter articles cheap, thread and needle goods, trimmings, linings, buttons perfumery, toilet and fancy articles, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., next block above Fifth-av. Hotel. SHEPHERD'S.

DRY GOODS.

SHEETINGS AND TOWELINGS,
AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
We shall continue through next week
to offer
LINEN SHEETINGS,
2¾ yards wide, at 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s. and 7s. 6d. per yard,
Super
LINEN SHEETINGS,
3 yards wide, at 7s., 7s. 6d., 8s. and 8s. 6. per yard,
and the best make of

TABLE DAMASKS,	HANDKERCHIEFS,
NAPKINS,	TOWELINGS,
PIANO COVERS,	QUILTS,

And every make of
DOMESTIC MUSLINS.
This stock is worthy the attention of those seeking
BARGAINS.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

CONTINUATION
OF THE
GREAT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer at Retail, on Monday, Feb. 18,
The entire balance of their
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS
of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Comprising

- 800 Pieces MERRIMAC and ENGLISH CALICOS, at 8 cents per yard.
- 360 Pieces PRINTED DELAINES, at 12½ cents per yard—usually sold at 20 cents.
- 870 Pieces 4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTING, from 6 to 11 cents per yard.
- 750 Pieces 4-4 FINE IRISH LINEN, from 20 cents per yard upwards.
- 1,000 Dozen DAMASK NAPKINS, from $1 per yard upwards.
- 960 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, at $1 and upwards.
- 2,000 Pieces Plain PLAID and FIGURED CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, and BRILLIANTS, at 10 cents per yard and upwards.
- 180 Pieces COTTON and WOOL and ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, at 12½ cents per yard and upwards.
- 800 Dozen Best Quality PARIS KID GLOVES, at 75 cents per pair.
- 8,500 Dozen COTTON, MERINO, LAMBS' WOOL STOCKINGS, at 75 cents per dozen and upwards.

SILK HOSIERY IN GREAT VARIETY,
At a great sacrifice on cost.
SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS,
At a very Great Reduction.
COLORED SILKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
At 40 cents per yard and upwards.
BLACK SILKS, ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES,
At an actual reduction of 30 per cent.
SILK AND VELVET ROBES, at less than half price.
MOURNING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HEMMED and PLAIN BORDER LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Reduced in proportion.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
At a great reduction on cost.
BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA, PLAID and OTHER SHAWLS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

- 8,000 yards PRINTED FRENCH ORGANDIES, at 20 cents per yard, usual price 40 cents.
- 9,500 yards CHINTZ FRENCH ORGANDIES, at 25 cents per yard, usual price 50 cents.
- 6,700 yards CHINTZ FRENCH ORGANDIES, Best Quality, at 37½ cents per yard, usual price 65 to 75 cents.
- 120 pieces BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 10 cents per yard, usual price 18¾ cents.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BAREGE AND BAREGE ROBES, at a very great reduction on cost.
GRENADINES BY THE YARD,
and GRENADINE ROBES,
GREATLY UNDER COST.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c., at a great reduction.
ALSO
A GREAT VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS, ETC., ETC.,
Not previously offered at Retail,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 18,
500 French Worked Sets at $1, worth $2.
Great Bargains.
15,000 yards of narrow Thread Edgings at 5c. per yard.
Worth from 10c. to 20c. per yard.
Also, a large assortment of Barbs, Coiffures, Lace Sets and Collars of all designs, Edgings, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT PANIC SALE.
LARGE FAILURES OF IMPORTERS' AND JOBBERS' GOODS AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, AT 9 A. M.
$25,000 WORTH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, HOSEIRY, GLOVES, SKIRTS AND FANCY GOODS.

Fine worked Collars, 12½c.	Children's Cotton Hose, 2c.
Fine run Thread Lace, 6c.	Children's Woolen Hose, 3c.
Fine worked Collars, 25c.	Gents' Half Hose, 5c.
Fine worked Sets, 3tc.	Infants' Wool Boots, 2c.
Fine worked Sets, 50c.	Heavy-ribbed Hose, 9c.

SILK VELVET TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
SILK DRESS TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
ASSORTED TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
SILK FRINGES, 12½c. a piece.
SILK WATERED TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
FANCY SILK TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
MUST BE SOLD.
Best Pins, 3c. a paper; best Needles, 3c. a paper; Spool Cotton, 1c. a spool; Spool Cotton, 6c. a doz.; Sewing Silk, 8c. a doz.; Skirt Braids, 2c. a piece; Serpentine Braids 1c.; Twilled Tape, 1c. a roll; best Hooks and Eyes, 2c a card; Buttons, 4c. a gross; Tooth-brushes, 6c.; Round Combs, 6c; Fine English Tooth and Nail Brushes, 12½c.; Hair-pins, 2c. a bundle. Large quantities of other Fancy Goods closing out.
NOS. 221 AND 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE.
FINE TWIST NETS, 6c. and 12c.
BUGLE and CHENILLE, 18c.
LINED SILK GLOVES, 18c.
LISLE GAUNTLETS, 12½c.
FRENCH FLOWERS, 3c. spray.
FRENCH FLOWERS, 3c. spray.
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FRENCH FLOWERS, 3c. spray.
GREAT PANIC SALE.
WIDE TARLETONS, CLEARING OUT, 10c.
Illusions, Crapes and Laces, 3c., 5c. and 12½c.
Linen Edgings closing out, 10c., 12c., and 15c. a doz.
Gents' Bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c.
Fine Bordered Handkerchiefs, 3c. and 4c.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c. and 6c.
Ladies' Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, 5c. and 6c.
SHIRT BOSOMS, closing at 3c.
WIDE PLAIT BOSOMS, at 8c.
FINE PLAIT BOSOMS, 10c. and 12½c.
FINE PLAIT BOSOMS, 16c. and 18c.
WOOLEN GOODS LESS THAN COST.
Lots of Needlework and Lace Goods, in baskets; cheap Ribbons, closing out cheap.
The entire Stock contained in the two stores, closing out, consisting of nearly everything ever kept in the Lace, Embroidery and Millinery business.
WM. KINZEY.
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS
Will find, at and under the lowest market prices, Merrimac, Sprague, Cocheco, Hamilton, and other Domestic Prints. New-York Mill, Wamsutta, Lonsdale, and other Shirtings, Utica, Pepperell, And Huguenot Sheetings, Denims, Kentucky Jeans, Brown and Bleached Drills, Striped Shirtings, Apron Checks, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Tickings, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of other Domestic Fabrics, purchased, for cash in the most depressed state of the market.
The closest buyers are particularly invited to examine them.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SPRING IMPORTATION—1861.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have opened an elegant assortment of Silks, Dress Goods, Real Laces, Embroideries, Shawls, Mantillas, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Carpets, Curtain Materials, &c., &c.,
The choicest selection of the European Markets, for sale by the package or piece at popular prices.

30 CASES
YARD-WIDE CHINTZ,
Printed Cambrics, Fast Colors,
15 cents per yard,
Actual value 25 cents.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FOULARD SILKS,
BEST QUALITY,
REDUCED FROM $9 TO $5 A DRESS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

20 CASES
NEWEST SPRING STYLES
CHINTZ DELAINES,
Only 15 cents per yard,
Will be opened on Monday, Feb. 18.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices.
A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and plain sewer, willing and obliging, and has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN American young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing and embroideries or take care of children; wages not so much an object as a good home; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman with the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and plain sewer; the very best references given. Apply at the Dry-goods store of W. G. Campbell, No. 178 3d-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 32d-st., and has good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine laundress; is a person of neatness and experience. Satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and laundress; understands her business, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 427 3d av., near 31st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as good cook; is experienced in cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, deserts, pastries, games, and a good bread baker. Good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has lived two years in her last place; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 9th-av., entrance on 16th-st., side door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable young woman; perfectly understands French and English cooking, soups, pastry and jellies; best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 5.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by an experienced and trustworthy woman, in a private family. City reference can be had. Please call or address COOK, No. 63 20th-st., first door from 6th-av., and first door of second flight of stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker; wages, $10. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Good reference. Call at No. 36 West 29th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as cook and assist with washing and ironing; she perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN who is willing and able to work, a situation as good plain cook, or would take a laundress' place, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED IN City or country by a well-recommended girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or for general housework; is a good plain cook and baker; first-rate laundress. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS cook by a respectable Protestant young woman; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing; can give good City references, if required. Can be seen for two days at 6 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook; is a good plain cook; will assist with the washing if required; has six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good plain cook or laundress; City reference, if required. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A highly respectable Protestant young woman, with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; would take a place as chambermaid and laundress; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a respectable young girl; is willing to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; have no objection to do the work of a small family; can give good City reference. Call at No. 197 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any family, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a steady, smart, capable servant girl, that is highly recommended, and at moderate wages, for either the above capacities, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A VERY SUPERIOR young woman wishes a situation in City or country as general servant; can cook, bake and wash and iron well; is very obliging and fond of children; has no followers; would like to do the whole work of the house. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, GOVERNESS, &c.—Wanted, by a lady, a situation to take charge of a house—as companion to a lady—or as English governess; is willing to travel; the best of reference. Call on or address J., 345 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED AS laundress by a competent woman who thoroughly understands her business, and can do fluting, &c. She can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Can be seen until suited at No. 214½ West 25th-st. None but gentlemen's families need apply.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, and would like to travel; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 203 East 17th-st., second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can cut and fit, and also understands waiting on table; will be found obliging and competent; can produce good reference. Can be seen at Miss Enueer's fancy store, No. 290½ 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 286 East 9th-st. Has the best of City reference.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW READY FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

GOOD SERVANTS—WHITE OR COLORED—can be procured at Weir's Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS BOOKKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as bookkeeper by a competent man, with satisfactory reference. Address L., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has lived in the above capacity for many years in this City; can produce the most undoubted character for capability, sobriety and honesty, from all whom he has lived with; also for being quick, willing and obliging. Address A. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to procure a situation; he is a man possessed of the first capability; he is an excellent trainer of horses, both of saddle and harness, and I must say it will not be an easy task to find a man who knows so much about the horse and his treatment as he does. Address N. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man; can give the best of City reference as to capability, &c.; wages not so much an object as a good situation. Call or address COACHMAN, for three days, at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, aged 30 (English); has had 16 years' experience; wages not so much an object as a respectable situation; the best of City reference. Address G. B., or apply at No. 30 West Houston-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a Scotch Protestant young man; is an excellent driver; understands the care of horses and harness; is also a good plain gardener; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener by an Englishman, (single;) understands his business; is a careful driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN ACTIVE and respectable young man wishes a situation as above; is a careful driver and a good groom; would be willing to assist in the garden, and make himself useful in every respect. Can produce two excellent references from last employers. Address J. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store, or a note addressed to P. F., will be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a gardener, with a practical knowledge of the culture, pruning, propagation of fruit trees, grape vines, flowering plants and all kinds of vegetables; pleasure-grounds, lawn roads, and ornamental planting promptly attended to with neatness; has the best of City reference. Apply or address F. D., at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED; UNderstands greenhouse, grapery, and forcing plants, general gardening and care of a gentleman's place and farm; the best of reference, for six years, from his late employers. Can be seen at Mr. Smith's Seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for this week; or a note addressed G., Gardener, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by an experienced German gardener, (married,) who is familiar with the care of horses, and also understands farming in general. City reference. Address G. M., Box No. 261 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by a respectable man and wife, without family; the man as practical gardener or coachman, the woman as cook, chambermaid or waitress; is an excellent laundress; both understand their business perfectly; the best of reference. Call or address, for 3 days, No. 2½ East 23d-st., 2 doors from Broadway.

AS USEFUL SERVANT.—A STEADY MAN, with wife and four small children, natives of this City, will be forever grateful for any kind of employment, even on low wages; his family are in a destitute condition; please assist them in some way; good reference. Address SYMPATHY, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active, competent and trustworthy man, who perfectly understands his business; no objection to go out of the City; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 811 Broadway, in the grocery store, between 11th and 12th sts.; or address E. P. B., for three days; will be promptly attended to.

A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED RESPECTable single man wishes employment in a store, dry goods or hardware; would go as porter or any such like where he could make a living; is not afraid of hard work; would be found everything required; can come well recommended. Any attention to this will be thankfully attended to. Address for one week J. W. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE (ENGLISH PROTESTANTS) desire situations in City or country—latter preferred; the man is a good gardener and an excellent hostler; willing to be generally useful. The woman is thoroughly competent to fill a good place in any capacity; can manage milk and butter. Apply at 378 6th-av.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISHMAN WISHES a situation as manager of a stock farm; has had large experience in breeding, raising, buying and selling stock; would have no objection to work a farm on shares; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, two Protestant girls to go a short way in the country—a good plain cook, also a chambermaid and waitress; both willing to assist in the washing and ironing; they must be help above the common run or they cannot fill the place; good reference will be required, and liberal wages paid if they suit. Apply at No. 126 East 12th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

AN OFFICE BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A lawyer's office; must write a good hand. Inquire of DOOLITTLE & CRITTENDEN, No. 146 Broadway.

WANTED.—TWO CLERKS, FOR TICKET AND shipping offices; a male teacher for a select school on Long Island. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYTOWN FOR SALE.—A new and nicely-finished brick Gothic house, with two acres of ground. House has a frontage on the Hudson River of 50 feet, and is 45 feet deep; contains 11 rooms finished in the most modern style, and has two cellars, and situated on high grounds, commands the most extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson River and Tappan Bay in Tarrytown. Price only $7,500. $4,000 or more may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JAMES A. REQUA, No. 16 Beekman-st., second floor, or Box No. 451 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co. There are 16½ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, about two miles from Rye and Mamaroneck dépôts of New-Haven Railroad, a good frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings. It will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stocks, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER C. CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A neat cottage, 1½ mile from dépôt, with nearly an acre of land, well supplied with fruit shade trees and shrubbery, a good barn, (which will accommodate two horses and cows,) and a never-failing stream of water runs through the ground; will be sold low for cash; price $5,000, or would exchange for a house worth about the sum in Brooklyn. Address WM. M. PRICE, 192 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the village of Westport, Conn. Good house containing 10 rooms, barn, carriage house and good stable; about 1½ acres of ground beautifully laid out as garden, with fruit and shade trees in abundance; all in good order. For terms &c., inquire of JOHN R. ANDREWS, No. 145 Wooster-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange in part, location in Westchester County, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square; house large and new, with plenty of shade trees, and four to five acres. Apply at No. 4 Chauncey-court, at 12 o'clock. J. ODELL.

TO LET—A SMALL, NEAT COTTAGE, ONE mile from the Hudson River Railroad Station, and within 20 miles of the City. Rent $150 per annum. Stable and coach-house accommodations, and pasturage at a moderate additional rent. Apply to JAMES BRILL, No. 561 6th-av., New-York.

THE EVERGREENS—FIFTY-THREE ACRES on Passaic River, three miles above Newark, nine from New-York, is for sale. House large, out-buildings ample; beautiful lawn of eight acres, with abundance of full-grown shade and fruit trees. Price to suit the times. SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 652 Broadway.

LOW RENT.—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AT CLIFton, Staten Island; contains parlor dining-room, and kitchen, on first-floor; five bedrooms, &c., fine view of New-York and the Bay; five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt-landing; rent $350. Address O. A. K., Box No. 1,275 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE IN NORWALK, CT.—A BEAUTIful residence, very cheap and on accommodating terms. Plans of the house can be seen and full information obtained, by applying to JOHN C. LAY, Esq., No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—AT Greenwich, Conn., the place now occupied by the subscriber, near the Coscob Bridge, N. Y. & N. H. R., east side. Apply on the premises. W. A. FERRIS.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE Farm, of 144 acres, within twenty miles of this City, four miles from Glen Cove, and one mile from the steam boat landing at Roslyn, Long Island. The locality is perfectly healthy, free from annoyances of any kind, and, being easily accessible at all seasons, is well calculated for a business man. The land is in good fence, undulating, in a fine state of cultivation, and suitable for any kind of crops. The survey for the projected Branch Railroad runs through it. The buildings consist of a large two-story house, 50 by 30 feet; two barns, 44 by 30 feet, and 40 by 24 feet; and numerous others, such as cow and sheep houses, wagon-houses, granary, cribs, &c. Excellent advantages in respect to roads, water, &c. As a farm it has no superior on the Island, and having an extended front on the turnpike, it can be advantageously divided. Apply to H. W. Eastman, No. 298 Broadway; James C. Godfrey, of William E. Bird & Co.'s, No. 218 Front-st.; or to THADDEUS FERTH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN New-Jersey, 45 miles from New-York one mile from Clarksville Dépôt, and two from Princeton, in Mercer County, containing 130 acres, five acres of woodland, the balance all in a high state of cultivation: fruit in abundance; barn, carriage-house, all in perfect order. The house is handsomely situated, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country; is large, nearly new, and furnished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home.
Also, a farm containing 91 acres, near Kingston Dépôt, 40 miles from New-York, with house, barn, and a large variety of fruit. Terms easy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN Westchester County, near Tarrytown, of 130 acres; part with river view; plenty of fruit and wood, never-failing streams and excellent soil. Good two-story cottage house and out-buildings. Apply to T. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FARMS—ONE OF 80 AND the other of near 300 acres—lying on the South, or Bay-shore Road, in the town of Islip, L. I.—unsurpassed for beauty of location and adaptation to all purposes of the farmer and gentleman. Inquire of ARDEN SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

FARMS, COTTAGES, AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale and exchange in Orange, Rockland, and Westchester Counties, and New-Jersey. Also, neat cottages for sale or to let in Brooklyn.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID fruit farm of one hundred acres, well-situated for a business man, two miles from Rahway, N. J.; cars almost hourly; time, one hour from Cortlandt-st. Address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, N. J.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house in Brooklyn, good location and near the South and Hamilton ferries, a country residence in Westchester County or New-Jersey, worth from $5,000 to $8,000, with ten or twenty acres land, good buildings, near the dépôt, and about an hour's ride from the City. Address A. B., Box No. 3,298 New-York Post-office. Would prefer treating with the owner direct.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FROM JUNE 15 to the middle of October, at a cheap rent, a furnished cottage; must be in a healthy locality, and have ground and shade about it for children; must be within an hour of town. Address, with particulars, BACON, Box No. 2,796 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A moderate-sized three-story house, with all modern improvements, in a respectable neighborhood, not south of Atlantic, nor east of Court-st; rent not to exceed $600. Family small. Address Box No. 2,974 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO LEASE—SOME FIRST-CLASS tenement houses, for respectable families, for which a fair rent and the best City reference will be given. Apply to, or address MICHAEL BURKE, No. 181 Elizabeth-st.

GOOD OFFICE FURNITURE WANTED—Also, small portable furnace. Address Box No. 198 Post-office, Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, with all the modern improvements, water, gas, furnace, &c. House was built by days' work, and is finished in the best manner; is pleasantly located on the southwest side of Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts.; also, an adjoining house, finished in the same manner, to let. For particulars apply to WILLIAM BEARD, No. 34 Wyckoff-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, in 48th-st., south side, between the 5th and 6th avs.; also, a three-story and basement brown-stone front, in 39th-st., north side, first house west of 7th-av. They will be rented right to good tenants, or sold on very liberal terms. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner 45th-st. and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT house in East 23d-st.; four-story, 28 feet wide, and finished in a costly manner, with an extended back building three-stories high. Lot 110 feet deep. For cards to view the house, and further particulars, inquire of WM. P. POWERS, No. 106 Broadway; or HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., (No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.)

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone mansion on Murray Hill, 5th-av; is furnished with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. The owner would negotiate for United States Treasury Notes or Stocks at par value. None but principals need answer. Address OWNER, No. 4 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE BASEment house No. 77 East 35th-st., (Murray Hill,) between 4th and Lexington avs., one of the most desirable locations in the City. Price $9,500; $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to F. GILDERSLEEVE, at the marble works, No. 182 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500—THE 3-STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 102 East 46th-st., next door to Lexington-av., with the modern improvements. Persons wishing a home will find this property a good investment. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW-HOUSES, BROWN-stone fronts, nearly completed, with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner; desirable location, overlooking the Park, Nos. 165 and 167 East 15th-st.; terms to suit. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO NEW FIRST-class modern houses on Brooklyn Heights, Nos. 52 and 54 Columbia-st., overlooking the Bay and the North and East Rivers. Apply to S. HOODLOW, Brooklyn, or address Major THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment, brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb, or adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises or No. 99 opposite.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—EVERY ONE A HOME.—A number of fine lots, well located in Harlem, and ready for immediate improvement. Will sell on easy terms, or would help parties to build. Call, or address A. WARNER PLATT, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT AND substantial well-built house on the south side of 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has double extension on first and second floors, with all the modern improvements. Apply to D. DEMAREST, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE front houses on 45th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements. Also, a house on 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, 145th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., built and finished in the most substantial and modern style, and one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises of Mr. WILLIAM RYER.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BROWN-stone house and lot, No. 147 Lexington-av., N. E. corner 30th-st. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 47 WILlow-st., corner of Orange-st., Brooklyn; will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to WM. WRIGHT, No. 4 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVeral first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 225 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house No. 8 West 28th-st., 25x60, full lot, built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises or address Box No. 2 556 Post-office New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house corner of Bank and Bleecker sts., modern improvements, rent $600; also two-story and attic house, No. 10 Renwick-st., modern improvements, rent $650; also the two-story and attic brick house, No. 159 West 17th-st., (now vacant,) water, gas and fixtures, rent $375; also, No. 210 West 19th-st., three-story, modern improvements, rent $550; also, three-story house, West 31st-st., modern improvements, rent $700; also, No. 66 East 26th-st., brown-stone house, modern improvements, rent $1,000; also, No. 68 East 26th-st., brown-stone house modern improvements, rent $800; also, No. 137 West 22d-st., four-story, brown-stone house, rent $725; also, No. 118 West 44th-st., three-story, brown-stone house, rent $1,000; also, No. 174 West 21st-st., three-story, large house, modern improvements, rent $800; also, No. 245 West 31st-st., four-story house, modern improvements, rent $700; also, the three-story, brick house (new, now vacant,) on 40th-st., near 9th-av., with modern improvements, $600; also, three-story house, No. 225 West 31st-st., modern improvements, rent $500; also, No. 173 West 37th-st., three-story and attic house, modern improvements, rent $600; also, the three-story house, No. 364 West 15th-st., modern improvements, 30 feet front, rent $700; also, No. 263 West 16th-st., two-story and attic, gas and cold bath, rent $500. Apply at the office of J. & W. DENHAM, corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LEASE.—SUPERIOR ROOMS IN THE NEW five-story buildings, Nos. 42 to 50 Greene st., one block from Canal-st. and Broadway; location the most central, buildings are lighted on all sides; heated by steam; steam hoist and every accommodation; also, extensive fire-proof vaults; insurance is one per cent. Parties wanting very superior lofts or rooms, at a low rent, are invited to call early. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, THE FOLLOWING first-class houses, with chandeliers, furnace, hot and cold water, &c., Nos. 360 Henry-st., 11 Tompkins-place, 264 Degraw-st., (opposite Tompkins-place,) 288 Union-st., 65 2d-place; second class: Nos. 21 Douglass-st., 25 Butler st. 21 Butler, 41 Strong-place, (corner Degraw,) 260 Court st.—Drug-store, with store fixtures, doing a good business—and other property to let. Apply to
H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of the ferries, a neat two-story and basement cottage house, in perfect order, with large yard and grape-vine in good bearing condition. Rent, $250. Possession 1st of March. Carpets, &c., for sale cheap, if desired. Inquire at No. 99 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four-story English basement house, 13 rooms, gas and water; rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE LOW, TO GOOD TENANTS.—Several first-class and very desirable houses; rent from $500 to $1,500 per annum; from 12th-st. to 47th-st. and between Lexington and 8th-avs. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 216 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Has an extension room 17 by 25 feet, and all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock. N. B.—Will not be rented for school or boarding house.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 36 WEST FORTY-sixth-st., near 5th-av., a new and complete four-story brown-stone house in perfect order, and with immediate possession.
A. P. MAN,
No. 64 Wall-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST CLASS HOTEL, Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the Stevens House; possession first of May next. For further particulars, apply to
HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 22 Market-st. Rent low, and nearly all taken in board. To a good tenant favorable terms will be given. Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 12 Chambers-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE corner of 4th and Mercer sts.; the entrance on 4th-st. will be altered to suit the tenant. Apply to Messrs. McKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 4th-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse-power.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO 249 EAST HOUSTON-st. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

PART OF BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to Let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—$750.—An elegant three-story and basement house, handsomely furnished, in one of the most desirable locations in Brooklyn; would take large part of rent in board. Apply No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

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SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

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ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

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To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.
Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

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the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.
Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
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CONSUMPTION AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS—Can only be cured by preparations of the Mexican Anacahuite Wood. The Aborigines, Creoles and Europeans in Mexico have long been aware of the healing power of this wood, and trials of its efficacy have been made for more than a year in the hospitals of Prussia, which have proved so successful that hundreds of bales of it have been ordered for Germany. One of the undersigned, Dr. C. KROG, lately from Berlin, having had considerable experience in lung diseases, by the application of said wood, we have put up a laboratory for preparations thereof, and have opened a dépôt and office for the sale of the same, at No. 54 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, where the Doctor may be consulted from 10 to 2 o'clock daily. The office for the sale of our Medicines is open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Invalids residing in the interior, in stating, per letter, the extent and circumstances of their sickness, can have medicine sent them by express C. O. D., and advice per letter.
Dr. C. KROG & CO., No. 54 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Chologogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, OF BOSTON, WILL not practice in New-York (as proposed) until May 1. Notice will be given of location.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE ENERGY.

Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1..	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2..	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3..	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4..	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5..	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6..	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7..	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8..	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloureux	25
9..	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10..	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11..	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12..	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13..	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14..	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Euruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15..	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16..	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17..	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18..	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19..	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20..	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21..	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22..	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23..	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24..	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25..	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26..	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27..	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28..	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29..	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30..	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31..	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32..	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.

☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.

☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.

☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.
Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS,

By order of the Proprietor of the Crayon Art Gallery, in consequence of his leaving for Europe.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Feb. 22 and 23, at 7 o'clock each evening, in the Gallery over Goupil's, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.,

Choice specimens from the easels of VAN BEEST, INCLUDING MANY OF HIS MASTERPIECES,

Casilear, Tait, Delassard, Doughty, Gay, Thom. KENSETT, GEO. INNES, EASTMAN JOHNSON, E. H. MAY,

Rondel, Lane, Hart, and other native artists.

ALSO, ORIGINALS BY

Lanfant de Metz, Anastasi, Boquet, Bourges, Caraud, Antigna, Jongkind, Lambinet, Micas, Noel, Andrieu, Patrois, Pecrus, Veyrassat, Joannes and Lasalle, late belonging to the WELL KNOWN FRENCH EXHIBITION.

The paintings will be on exhibition at the above Gallery for four days previous to the sale.

Catalogues giving full particulars can be had at the Gallery, and at No. 7 Pine st., on TUESDAY, 19th inst.

$11,000 WORTH OF **ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**

WORKS OF ART, RICH CARPETS, HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, &c.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock precisely, will be sold, at the dwelling house No. 152 21st-st., near 7th-av., the entire beautiful furniture, &c., of the house. Parlors, dining-room, library and chambers are beautifully furnished in rosewood, oak and mahogany, all new, having been made for the present owner within three months, and all will be sold positively to the highest bidder, for cash, without any postponement. Consisting in part of magnificent 7-octave, rosewood piano-forte, cost $800, with stool and cloth cover, three full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture in brocatelle and velvet, silk and lace curtains, mantle and pier mirrors, etageres, sofas, lounges, French chairs, Turkish chairs, and lounges in velvet, marble pedestals, bronzes, paintings, vases, with a large variety of elegant chamber and dining-room furniture, twenty hair mattresses, beds and bedding, bureaus, elegant bedsteads, mirrors, clocks, rich cut-glass of all kinds, silverware, ivory cutlery, French chairs, oak buffet extension-table, &c. This will be a rare chance for housekeepers and the trade.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THIRD ANNUAL SALE OF THE FRENCH, FLEMISH AND AMERICAN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK on the evening of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 7½ o'clock, at the Gallery, No. 767 Broadway, southwest corner of 9th-st., the above beautiful collection, among which will be found C. Lefebre's large picture of LE LABOURAGE NIVENAIS, after Rosa Bonheur, (now in the Luxembourg,) LE VOYAGE A CYTHERE, by A. Arnold, after the celebrated picture (now in the Louvre) by Watteau. Also, fine originals, specimens of TH. FRERE, A. VAN BEEST, DELESSARD, MANZONI, PAUL PEIGNAC, A. VERON, LEMMONS, DIAZ, GIFFORD, RONDEL, &c. To be positively sold at auction by order of the Artists.

The above are now on free exhibition day and evening, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., and 7 P. M. till 10 P. M.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857 and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, dépôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE ON TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of John P. Crosby, Referee:

NEW-BOWERY AND MADISON-ST.—A lot of ground, with front of 52.8 on westerly side New-Bowery, and 51.5 on south side Madison-st., and about 62 feet from Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN—6 lots and frame houses Nos. 102 and 104 Front, and Nos. 45, 47, 49, 51 and 53 Adams-st., 52x104 feet. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

P. C. BULKLEY Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of B. Leffingwell Esq., Referee, of valuable 17th Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chambers-st. and James slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable house and lot No. 188 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements; gas fixtures go with the house. Lot 22x98 feet 9 inches.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M., at No. 93 Johnson-st., between Lawrence and Bridge sts., Brooklyn. Furniture in good order. Mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, walnut extension table, crockery, cook-stove and kitchen furniture.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENN. COAL CO. CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 16th of February, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. till that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of EDWD. CORNING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs.

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited.

JASPER E. CORNING,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FINKENAUR & FICHT, No. 469 6th-av., was dissolved on the 16th inst. by mutual consent. Mr. GEORGE FINKENAUR has the sole right to collect the debts of the firm, and is solely responsible for all liabilities to date, Mr. GEORGE FINKENAUR still continuing to carry on the business of House and Sign Painting, the sale of artists and painters' materials. OTTO FICHT will continue to carry on Fresco Painting, No. 469 6th-av., New-York.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of R. GORDON & CO., was dissolved on the 7th inst., by mutual consent. R. GORDON is alone authorized to settle the business.

R. GORDON,
E. GORDON.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore.

R. GORDON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the firm of Metzler & Lancaster, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN W. METZLER,
DANIEL E. LANCASTER.

Dated Feb. 15, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

Our Express Trunk, running between this city and Los Angelos, was taken from the stage on or about the 8th instant, and contents stolen.

We hereby caution the public against purchasing or negotiating the following Checks and Drafts, payment of same having been stopped:

Wm. Bulkley, Supt. Overland Mail Company, checks on Wells, Fargo & Co., Los Angelos, dated Dec. 1, 1860, favor of Capron & Co., for..	$518 74
Nov. 22, 1860, favor of L. F. Yager, for......	537 80
Geo. C. Alexander, checks on Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, No. 3, dated Dec. 19, favor Chas. Kinney........	300 00
No. 4, dated Dec. 19, favor Chas. Kinney........	200 00
Capt. W. S. Hancock's checks on Assistant Treasurer U. S., San Francisco, No. 25, dated Jan. 4, 1861, favor John Rains........	600 00
No. 26, same date, favor H. N. Alexander........	274 05
Abel Stearns' check on Alsop & Co. and Duncan, Sherman & Co., San Francisco, dated Jan. 2, 1861, favor of self, for........	1,000 00
Durkee & Bullock, St. Louis, drafts on Bank of North America, New-York, favor E. M. Jones, Nos. 19,148, 19,149, 19,152 and 19,153, $500 each, in all amounting to........	2,000 00

U. S. Treasury Warrant, No. 4,666, dated Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1860, favor of A. Olivera, for $1,650, on Assistant Treasurer U. S., San Francisco.

U. S. Mint Certificate No. 822, for 86 7-100 ounces, dated April 11, 1860, favor Wells, Fargo & Co., and indorsed to C. N. Fox.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19, 1861.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,

No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.

P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.

COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.

DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.

REFERENCES.

Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of February inst., for eight millions of dollars of the Stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th inst., authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in twenty years from the 1st of January last, and will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depository of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. The offer must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of such stock.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed on the outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The bidders under the foregoing condition will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasury of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, on or before the 1st day of March proximo. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on communicating such wish to this Department it will be considered.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, to the amount to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interest from the date of such deposits at the rate of six per centum. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulation of the Department.

Should any of the successful bidders request certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, payable from the 1st July next such certificates will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with such coupons attached thereto; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of such certificate. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposits until the 1st day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice, will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders. JOHN A. DIX, Sec. of the Treasury.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, FEB. 18, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., REGULAR SALE.

Shares.			Shares.		
50	East River Bank..	$25	50	Damascus S. Ins. Co.	$50
10	Market Bank........	100	60	Butch. & Drovs. Bk.	25
10	Phenix Ins........	50	13	Manhattan Ins......	50
50	Chicago & Mil. R....	100	14	Tradesmen's Ins....	25
100	Mad., Ind. & Penn. R.	100	60	Col. Marine Ins......	100
40	Richmond C. G. L. Co.	50	40	Imp. Traders' Ins....	50
100	N. Y. Cons'd S. Co....	25	20	Metropolitan Ins......	100
40	Howard Ins. Co......	50	10	Commerce Ins........	100
100	South Pacific R......	100	50	Am. Telegraph Co..	100
10	Neptune M. Ins......	100	50	Sav. & Wait. R......	50
10	Citizens' Ins........	50	50	U. S. S. S. Redng. Co	100
20	Great Western M....	100	200	Am. Guano Co......	100
20	Washington M. Ins..	100	40	Mer. Mutual Ins......	100
50	Am. Ex. Ins..........	100	50	People's Ins..........	50

$6,000 San Francisco City and County 6 ℔ cent Bonds.
4,000 Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad 1st M. Bonds.
5,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st M. Bonds.
1,000 Keokuk City 8 ℔ cent Bonds.

Next Regular sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 21. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:

First.—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second.—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

Third.—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office.

Respectfully yours,
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company and three Inspectors for the next annual election will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 65 Wall-st. The poll will be open between the hour of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

TO THE SECOND-MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—It is important to the interest of this class of bondholders that the coupons from their bonds, for November 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, be presented and funded before the close of the fiscal year on the 28th inst.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

$25,000 TO INVEST IN PURCHASE of consideration money mortgages on unimproved lots in the City of New-York. Apply to REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7 26, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5 25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9 45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4 30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest, and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh, and Montreal.

From Tryon Row:	From 26th-st. Station:
Ex....7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	Ex....7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Ex. Mail........10 A. M.	Ex. Mail........10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M., for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6.3, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10 cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M. fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860..................		$6,013,855 20
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees..............	$1,126,292 65	
For Interest..............	410,441 50	
For Annuities..............	2,841 60—	$1,539,575 75
		$7,553,430 95
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Claims by Death..............	$312,300 00	
Additions to same..............	33,396 50	
Surrendered Policies..............	76,087 71	
Annuities..............	12,154 98	
Reductions of Premium..............	1,961 63	
Commissions..............	53,640 46	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail..............	3,995 59	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c..............	70 942 34—	$563 574 21
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1861..............		$6,989,856 74
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank..............	$120,050 39	
Bonds and Mortgages..............	6,421 879 12	
United States Stocks..............	387,232 50	
Real Estate..............	40,239 13	
Due from agents..............	20,155 60—	$6,989,856 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due..............		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)..............		135 000 00
Premiums in course of transmission..............		33,132 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861..............		$7,237,989 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets..............		$976,001 54
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860..............		$35,319,279
Amount issued during the year..............		5,051,291
Total..............		$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited Expired, and Dead..............		2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861..............		$37,397,583
Of which are:		
For Life..............	$35 260,183	
For Endowment Assurances..............	1 314,650	
For Short Terms..............	822,750—	$37,397,583
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860..............		11,832
Number of Policies issued during the year..............		1,701
Total..............		13,533
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead..............		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861..............		12,591
Of which are;		
For Life..............	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances..............	394	
For Short Terms..............	256—	12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'CK S. WINSTON,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO. IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST., FOR THE YEAR 1860.

Assets Jan. 1, 1860..............		$576,664 94
RECEIPTS.		
Premium and charge for policies..	$203,611 20	
Interest and rents..............	37,663 40	
		241,274 60
Total..............		$817,939 54
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Claims by Death..............	$52,085 60	
Endowments and other Policies purchase..............	16,864 40	
Dividends and Profits paid with claim..............	8,299 59	
Commissions, Physicians' Fees, Taxes, Reinsurance..............	20,136 39	
Office Expenses, Advertising, Printing, Stationery..............	19,872 02	
		116,457 40
ASSETS.		
Cash in United States Trust Co. and on call..............	$25,000 00	
Cash in Manhattan Bank..............	3,923 53	
Cash in Bank of America..............	256 58	
Cash in Count Banks..............	451 48	
United States Treasury Notes..............	12,746 19	
New-York City bonds..............	20,556 66	
Brooklyn City Bonds..............	33,190 00	
Bonds and Mortgages..............	475 550 00	
Real Estate in Brooklyn..............	8,563 90	
Interest and Rents Receivable..............	6,293 36	
Loans on Policies..............	41,521 09	
Due by Agents..............	19,245 97	
Deferred Premiums of 1860..............	50,496 38	
Assets, Jan. 1, 1861..............		701,482 14
Total..............		$817,739 54

There are no losses due and unpaid; no claims in dispute.

All other losses, known or reported, amount to $13,000.

Whole number of Policies issued in 1860.............. 1,139

Whole number of Policies issued since the organization.............. 8,551

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	SHEPHERD KNAPP,
LUTHER BRADISH,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAMES SUYDAM,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH,	CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN J. CISCO,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	CLINTON GILBERT,
ISAAC A. STORM,	JACOB HARSEN,
JOHN A. LUQUEER,	WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
JOSIAH RICH,	HANSON K. CORNING,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
BEN. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	EDWARD MINTURN,
WILSON G. HUNT,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
DAN H. ARNOLD,	JAMES G. LLAIN,
WASH R. VERMILYE,	HERMANN GELPCKE,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON.

Medical Examiner,	Actuary,
JAS. W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D.	N. G. DE GROOT.
Consulting Physician,	General Agent,
GEO. P. CAMMANN, M. D.	J. B. GATES.

Prospectus, with rates of insurances, endowments, &c., may be had gratis on application at the office, No. 40 Wall-st. The next triennial division of profits will be made March 4, 1862.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.

J. EADIE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Trustees of Common Schools for the XXth Ward until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials, and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new School Building on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 32, on the north side of West 35th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., in said Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Ammon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., near Spring, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for XXth Ward Schools," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of Trustees for the XXth Ward.

PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Committee.
JAMES G. DIMOND,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

AMALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESROOM is removed to No. 190 William-st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 12 cents per pound.

M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 190 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage..............	$130
Second Cabin Passage..............	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage..............	$110
Second Cabin Passage..............	60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New York, Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Mo'h 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,

J. A. WALTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:

ADRIATIC, On Saturday, April 6.
BALTIC, On Saturday, April 20.
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, May 18.
BALTIC, On Saturday, June 1.

From the Pier foot of Canal-st.

Returning, leave Havre:

ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, April 23.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, May 7.
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, June 4.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, June 18.

And Southampton the day following.

For freight or passage, apply at the Office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.
EDINBURG, SATURDAY, March 9.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..............	$75	Steerage..............	$30
First do. to London..............	80	Steerage to London..............	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months..............			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz:

Wm. Tapscott,	Emerald Isle,	Albion,
Dreadnought,	Middlesex,	Victory,
Benj. Adams,	Constellation,	John J. Boyd,
West Point,	Switzerland,	Phœnix,
Underwriter,	Shamrock,	Cambria.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also Agents for the X Line of London packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for a circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose a postage stamp.

TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. BERRY, MONDAY, Feb. 18.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, THURSDAY, Feb. 21.
MOUNT VERNON, Capt. LAYFIELD, SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first class steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. JAS. KEARNEY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed.

Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway, up stairs.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The new powerful Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, Cabin, $60; Intermediate $35; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No 57 Broad-st., corner of South William. The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, will sail on TUESDAY, 26th of March.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Feb 20. Passage: First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage, apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS No. 39 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 9. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES,
SELLING OFF AT COST,
AT
STRONG'S,
NO. 98 NASSAU-STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.

The Academy THIS EVENING will be illuminated as on the occasion of the Prince of Wales Ball.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of Verdi's last and most celebrated work, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, (the Masquerade Ball,)

which will be presented for the fourth time in America, On MONDAY, Feb. 18,

with Mme. Colson, Miss Hinkley Miss Phillips, Brignoli, Ferri, Coletti, Deubreuil.

Mr. Muzio will introduce, for the first time, a Grand Gallop, composed expressly for this occasion, which will be danced by the corps of ballet amateurs and those patrons of the opera who may wish to be upon the stage during the Masquerade Ball.

Ballet Divertissement, under the direction of Ronzani.

Director and Conductor.............. Signor MUZIO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19,
GRAND GALA NIGHT.

First night of Verdi's latest and most celebrated work, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,

Which will be presented with the same brilliancy and splendor, without curtailment or abridgment, as at the New York Academy of Music, with Mme. Colson, Miss Hinkley, Miss Phillips, Sig. Brignoli, Sig. Ferri, Sig. Collètti, Sig. Deubreul.

GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.

Director and Conductor.............. Sig. MUZIO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A GENUINE WALLACK'S THEATRE SUCCESS,
EVERY EVENING.
THE NEW COMIC DRAMA,
IN FIVE ACTS,
Written expressly for this theatre, replete with
NOVEL EFFECTS,
STARTLING SITUATIONS,
AND
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY
BY ISHERWOOD,
To be entitled
CENTRAL PARK;
OR THE
HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.

The cast has been distributed as follows:

Mr. Kerr Flamberry..............	Mr. Blake
Wyndham Otis..............	Mr. Lester Wallack
Harry Dunsford..............	Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Myrtle..............	Mr. Norton
Robert Crutch (from England)..............	Mr. Young
Bayley..............	Mr. Parkes
Skeesicks..............	Mr. Parsloe
Genteel Rowdy..............	Mr. Coburn
William..............	Mr. Oliver
Grabbles, M. P..............	Mr. Cooke
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry..............	Miss Mary Gannon
Flora Myrtle (being her first character since her highly successful debut)..............	Miss Henriques
Mittens..............	Miss Reeves
Bridget Tooligan..............	Miss Tree

Doors open at 7; commences at 7½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.............. A. W. JACKSON.

The management has great pleasure in announcing that, in compliance with the anxiously expressed wish of many of the most cultivated and intelectual lovers of the drama in New-York, an arrangement has been effected by which

MR. EDWIN BOOTH

has been enabled to appear for

ONE WEEK

more. In consequence of the return of Miss Charlotte Cushman, who will appear on Monday, the 25th, this must be Mr. Booth's

LAST WEEK.

In order to render the performance of this closing week in every way worthy of the deep interest this great artist has inspired, the management feel happy in being able to announce the engagement of

MR. J. W. WALLACK, JR.

These two great artists will appear together, for the first time, on

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,

in Shakespeare's Tragedy of

OTHELLO.

Othello..............	Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.
Iago..............	Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.
On TUESDAY, Feb. 19,	
Othello..............	Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.
Iago..............	Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. Nixon.............. Lessee and Manager.

23d WEEK—6th NIGHT
of
Mr. EDWIN FORREST,
The Distinguished Tragedian.

First representation in four years of Judge Conrad's great American Tragedy of

JACK CADE,
Written for Mr. Forrest.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, will be produced the historical tragedy of

JACK CADE;
Or, THE BONDMAN OF KENT.

Mr. EDWIN FORREST... as.............. JACK CADE

The piece will be supported by a most perfect and efficient cast, and presented with new and appropriate scenery, properties and appointments, characteristic costumes, &c.

Mr. Forrest's Nights,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. Nixon.............. Lessee and Manager

ENGLISH OPERA.
2d WEEK.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
and SATURDAY,
Feb. 19, 21 and 23
SPLENDID CAST.

Arline (first appearance in this character)	Mme. ANNA BISHOP
Devilshoof..............	Mr. Aynsley Cook
Thaddeus (first appearance)..............	Mr. D. Miranda
Florestine (for this occasion only)	Mr. Brookhouse Bowler
Count Arnheim..............	Mr. Gonzalez

An Orchestra of 30 Performers
And a Chorus of 30 Voices.

CARL ANSCHUTZ..............	Conductor
W. H. CURRIE..............	Chorus Master

The Opera will be splendidly put upon the stage, with all the original music, songs, choruses, &c.

Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents.

Orchestra chairs secured at $1 each.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY, FEB. 18,
AND
EVERY EVENING,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
in his great entertainment,
A NIGHT IN WONDER-WORLD,
A NIGHT IN WONDER-WORLD,
with an extended incorporation of
ENTIRELY NEW WONDERS.
ENTIRELY NEW WONDERS.
ENTIRELY NEW WONDERS.

Visitors are solicited to be very early at the doors, that they may obtain a seat near the great HIPPOPHALIFORM BALCONY, by means of which the stage is elastically extended to the boxes.

THE HYPERMETRICAL SUCCESS
OF
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
IS THE
WONDER AND THE TALK OF NEW-YORK.

Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Day Performances—
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
At 2½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

BRISTOW'S ORATORIO—"PRAISE TO GOD."

Will be performed on TUESDAY NIGHT, February 19, at Irving Hall. Members of the Society are hereby notified that a Special Rehearsal of the above, with Orchestra, will be held at Irving Hall, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. All who can, will please attend.

The Regular Rehearsal will be held as usual, TO-NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock, at Dodworth's No. 806 Broadway, when those who have taken Tickets are requested to make their returns. All the members are urged to attend. By order, W. H. DAYAS, Sec.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1861.

The performance will commence with the
CROSS OF GOLD.
To be succeeded by the grand pantomime of
HARLEQUIN JACK, THE GIANT KILLER.
Concluding with
WOMAN'S LOVE.

EBBITT HALL, THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

THE CONTINENTAL OLD FOLKS,

With their Grand Orchestra, all attired in their ancient costumes, sing on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 19th and 20th insts. "Aunt Rachel and Cousin Reuben" will be there and "jine in the singin'."

Tickets 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

RETURN OF

PAGE'S "VENUS,"

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.

This picture has been visited by more than 30,000!!!

Persons in New-York alone.

Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

MR. CHARLES R. MATURIN WILL GIVE his recitations from Shakespeare and the Poets (entirely from memory), on THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 18, 1861, at Clinton Hall; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

THE CROWN OF NEW-ENGLAND.—A MAGnificent view of the White Mountains, by George L. Brown, now on exhibition for a few days before being sent to England, at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway. Admittance 25 cts. GEO. W. NICHOLS.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS RECEIVING THEIR PASTOR'S LAST BLESSING—Painted by Carl Hübner, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No 629 Broadway.

LECTURES.

THRILLING LECTURE.

Rev. WM. H. MILBURN by request of a number of literary gentlemen, will, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at the Cooper Institute, give his new lecture, which promises to surpass all his former ones, on *Sergeant Smith Prentiss, the Renowned Thunderer of the Southwest*. The friends of literature, of the gifted dead and the eloquent lecturer will here find a rich repast. "The astonishing splendor and genius of this remarkable orator, the stirring narratives interwoven, brief passages from speeches, and the opinions of Everett, Webster and others, all combine to make this a lecture of extraordinary popular interest, and Mr. Milburn relates them with graphic and thrilling effect."—*New-York Observer.*

Tickets 25 cents. Can be had at Hall & Sons' music-store, and at Appletons' bookstore, Broadway, and at the door. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

UP-TOWN LECTURES.—THE FIFTH LECTURE of this course will be delivered by Dr. HOLLAND, the renowned

TIMOTHY TITCOMB,

Author of "Miss Gilbert's Career," "Gold Foil," "Bitter Sweet," "Titcomb's Letters," &c., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st. Subject, *Self Help*. Admission, 25 cents.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—Dr. E. Sotzen will deliver by request, a Lecture on the "World's Highway," on Monday, the 18th of February, at 8 o'clock, at the Lecture Room, Historical Society, for the benefit of the widow and family of the late Geo. Schroeter, Chartographer of the Society. Family tickets, admitting five persons, $1; single tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the Society's rooms, in Clinton Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ANOTHER RICH DRAMATIC NOVELTY!
THE WOMAN IN WHITE!
WOMAN IN WHITE!
IN WHITE!
WHITE!

From the great story of that name, by Wilkie Collins, and published in *Harper's Weekly*—dramatized by C. L. AIKEN, Esq.,

Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Rose Elmer," &c., &c., has been in preparation and rehearsal for several weeks, and will be produced, with appropriate scenery, properties, costumes, &c., every afternoon and Evening this week, commencing MONDAY, Feb. 18, 1861.

Miss DORA DAWRON, the double-voiced vocalist, will appear at each performance, in a popular duet, singing alternately a deep and powerful tenor, and a sweet and delicate soprano—dressed one-half as man, the other half as a lady. She will also sing, in appropriate costume, at each performance, a National Patriotic Song, bearing the cherished banner, the Stars and Stripes. In addition to the above, which is more than can be found at any other establishment alone for less than double the price of admission to the entire Museum, the following living wonders and curiosities are all to be seen without extra charge.

OLD ADAMS'S CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE, OF AMERICAN BEARS, GRIZZLY BEARS, &c., THE GREAT MAMMOTH BEAR, SAMSON, Weighing near 2,000 pounds. All exhibited and performed by HERR DRIESBACH, THE LION TAMER, THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION, OLD NEPTUNE, MONARCH OF THE OCEAN. THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN, LIVING ALBINO FAMILY, from Madagascar, LIVING WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY, THIRTY LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, THE LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, THE LIVING LEARNED SEAL, 150 DOLLAR-SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, GRAND AQUARIA, WAX FIGURES, and near a Million Curiosities, from all parts of the world.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; Children under ten, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

NINETY NIGHTS.
One hundred and thirty thousand people
HAVE SEEN THE
GREAT LOCAL, THREE-ACT BURLETTA
OF THE
SEVEN SISTERS,
Will will be presented on
TO-NIGHT,
and
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
combined with
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
exhibiting
ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX,
WHICH ARE ENCORED NIGHTLY.

Seats secured TEN DAYS in advance, without extra charge. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½. The performance terminates at 10 o'clock.

THE FIRST GRAND PERFORMANCE
OF
GEORGE F. BRISTOW'S ORATORIO,
PRAISE TO GOD,
WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY EVENING,
FEBRUARY 19,
AT IRVING HALL.

The Oratorio will be produced under the direction of Mr. BRISTOW,

And the parts sustained by a corps of the BEST RESIDENT TALENT:

Miss MARIA BRAINARD,
Mrs. JAMIESON,
Mr. G. W. HASELWOOD,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
THE FULL CHORUS OF THE HARMONIC SOCIETY,
AND
FULL ORCHESTRA.

TICKETS.............. FIFTY CENTS.

Can be had at the Music Stores.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

NIBLO'S SALOON.

CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!

Doors open at 6¾, commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

MISS ADELINA PATTI.—M. STRAKOSCH has the honor to inform the public that MISS ADELINA PATTI will shortly return to New York, and give a few FAREWELL PERFORMANCES previous to her departure for Europe.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NO. 585 BROADWAY, MARDI, 19 Fevrier, 1861. Deuxième representation,

LES FAUX BONS-HOMMES,

pièce en quatre actes.

On commencera a huit heures precise.

"TIMOTHY TITCOMB" LECTURES THIS (Monday) EVENING at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st. The thousands who have laughed and wept over his "Gold Foil," "Bitter Sweet," "Titcomb's Letters," "Miss Gilbert's Career," &c., will be delighted with this opportunity to hear this original and amusing lecturer.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms. No. 203 BROADWAY.

Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LIZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $60, $100, $185, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

BANJO TAUGHT,

BY THE
CHAMPION BANJOIST,
GEORGE C. DOBSON.

Mr. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient player in twelve lessons. Terms for the course, $5 in advance. Mr. Dobson can be seen every Monday and Thursday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, when all of the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons sending their address to Box No. 321 Times Office, will be punctually attended to.

G. C. DOBSON.
No. 150 Varick st.,
New-York.

PIANOS—PIANOS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG
BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES.
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

CHICKERING & SON'S

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL

PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,

Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second hand front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

ACCORDEONS, MUSIC BOXES, FLUTINAS, Melodeons, Flutes, Violins, Music of every description. Strings for all known instruments. In fact the largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the States, at prices defying competition. Country orders promptly filled. MILLET'S Music Store, 329 Broadway.

$160 FOR A SPLENDID 7-OCT. PIANO, large, round corners, iron frame; also a carved legs, serpentine, 7-oct. piano inlaid with pearl, nearly new, for $150—fully warranted; at FISCHER'S, No. 888 Broadway, near 14th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS SOPRANO singer with an Episcopal choir, Brooklyn preferred. Address B. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office. Also a few pupils for the piano and singing. Terms from $15 to $20 per quarter. Address as above.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND MELODEONS for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., cor. 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Prices, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150 to $500.

FOR SALE—A PIANO THAT MUST BE SOLD, and will be sold very cheap; rosewood, very handsome. Call and see it at No. 177 William-st., up stairs.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ANNA WASHINGTON, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Augustus Washington, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B JACKSON, Edwin G. Litchfield, John Stryker, Alfred Williams, Nelson P. Stewart, Patrick Tregent, Abraham G. Levy and Anna Levy his wife, George Winkler James M. Petch, Andrew T. McReynolds, Joseph Sicles and William Thompson, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 30, 1861. G. O. HULSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 31st day of January, 1861.—Dated Feb. 2, 1861.

G. O. HULSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860.

law6mM* E. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

hours for the reception will be officially announced by the Committee.

The car in which the President elect is expected to reach this City on Tuesday is a splendid one, and does great credit to the officers of the Hudson River Railroad. It has just been constructed, and fitted up expressly for the occasion—under the supervision of Mr. Town, Superintendent of the car-shop of the Company—in the most substantial manner, and is provided with Creamer's patent brakes, for instantly stopping the train in case of accident or danger. Its exterior is finished off in narrow perpendicular panels of fine workmanship, painted a deep orange color, relieved by dark ornamental lines on the bands. The whole is highly varnished, presenting a rich appearance. The body of the car is surmounted by an elevated roof, amply provided with improved ventilators on each side. Its interior is warmed by two of Spear's patent railroad car-heaters, and lighted, if necessary, by four new and elegant candle-burners, with cut-glass globes. The floor is covered with beautiful tapestry carpet, of delicate colors. The sides below the base line of the windows are covered with crimson plush. The panels between the windows are covered with thick blue silk, studded with thirty-four silver stars, corresponding with the number of States in the Union, while several narrow panels near the doors are studded with thirteen stars only, representing the thirteen original States. Along the sides of the car, just below the ceiling cornice, rich tri-colored silk is suspended in graceful festoons with tri-colored cord and tassels to match. Four magnificent lounges, covered with dark blue cloth of fine texture and peculiar softness, and trimmed with tri-colored gymp braid and tassels; four arm chairs, four reading chairs with scroll backs; four parlor chairs and a black walnut and ebony centre-table, all covered and trimmed to correspond in style with the lounges, comprise the suite of furniture in the Presidential car. At each end are two national flags of rich silk, crossed. The cars, engine and tender will be gaily decorated with National flags and streamers.

President Sloat, Superintendent Smith, and their efficient aid, Mr. Cohen, have been very busy during the past week in perfecting their arrangements for running the Presidential train, and guarding it, as far as possible, from any liability to mishap. With this view, the entire force of employes on the road, numbering between 500 and 600 persons, have been detailed for special duty to-morrow. Every man will be required to walk over a given distance of the road, examine the track with the greatest care just before the approach of the train, and then keep a strict watch upon the track, taking a position on the road which will, at the same time, enable him with his signal-flag to notify the next flagman in either direction of any impending danger. These flagmen will form a complete line of signals from one end of the road to the other. Each division of flagmen will be under the immediate charge of the foreman of such division. The engineers of the locomotives will be accompanied by the master-mechanic of each division of the road. Two new and powerful locomotives, never yet used, except to test the machinery, recently purchased by the Hudson River Railroad Company, christened respectively the *Constitution* and the *Union*, have been reserved for this occasion. The *Union* will be run from Albany to Poughkeepsie, and the *Constitution* from Poughkeepsie to New-York. A special time table has been prepared for the trip, from which it appears that the train will leave East Albany on Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M. Hudson at 10:56 A. M.; Rhinebeck at 12 M.; Poughkeepsie at 12:29 P. M.; Fishkill at 1:08 P. M., and arrive at the new dépôt of the Company in Thirtieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, at 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. Sloan leaves for Albany to-day to accompany the President elect to this City, while Mr. Smith, the Superintendent, and Mr. Cohen, Assistant-Superintendent, proceed to different points on the route to adopt precautionary measures, and act in case an emergency should arise requiring their advice and services. They will then join the Presidential train on its way down.

The train will consist of only two passenger cars; it being the wish of Mr. Lincoln that no additional cars be run, or any Club Committee or private individual be admitted to the train, except those connected with the Presidential party.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RESOLUTIONS AND DEBATE ON THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Richmond, Va., Saturday, Feb. 16.

The Virginia State Convention reassembles to-day.

Mr. Main introduced resolutions declaring that Virginia is devoted in her attachment to the Union, and will make any sacrifice consistent with her honor to restore and maintain it; but she protests against coercion, and is determined not to submit to any Administration or Government in which her rights are assailed or not fully protected, and that if the Union cannot be restored on terms honorable to all its component parts, then it shall be divided.

Mr. Morton introduced resolutions declaring that Virginia will not submit to the coercion of the seceded States on any pretext whatever, protesting against the use of the Army and Navy to coerce any State now in or out of the Union; desiring to restore the Federal Union, and preserve it upon terms of safety and honor to all its members, but declaring that if the efforts being made to do so shall prove unavailing, then that Virginia will not hesitate, but will unite with her sister Southern States.

Mr. Carlisle introduced resolutions declaring that since the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Chisholm against the State of Georgia, and the adoption of the eleventh amendment to the Constitution, we are at a loss to understand how the impression that the Federal Government possesses power to coerce a State could have obtained credence.

Mr. Leake introduced resolutions declaring that if the Federal Government shall undertake forcibly to retake the forts in the seceding States, Virginia will regard it as an invasion of the rights of the Southern States; and that if the Government undertake to collect duties in the seceded States, Virginia will regard such acts as coercion, and is hereby pledged to resistance with all the means in her power.

Mr. Richards introduced resolutions declaring that the compact between the States has been repeatedly violated and repudiated by the North, and, therefore, that it is not binding on the other parties thereto; that the peaceable withdrawal of the Southern States is justifiable; that we will resist the coercion of such States; that it is the duty of the North at once to concede such guarantees as will prevent a recurrence of our wrongs, and secure our equal rights; that a failure to do this will be an evidence of indifference or hostility, alike fatal to our peace and prosperity; that in view of these truths, we demand speedy security for our rights; that in default of which we will dissolve our connection with those who first wantonly wrong us, and then obstinately persevere in the injury, and that Virginia be forthwith put in a condition of defence.

Mr. Flournoy introduced resolutions declaring that, while Virginia has a high appreciation of the blessings intended to be secured by the Constitution and the Union, and will do much, and forbear much, to perpetuate them, she still feels bound to declare that identity of interests would demand and receive the interposition of all her military strength to resist any attempt to coerce the Southern States; that Virginia hopes and believes that, by prudent measures of conciliation on the part of the Government, and a just appreciation of our present difficulties, some measures of compromise may be adopted which will restore peace, friendship and union to every section.

All of the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

There was considerable debate touching National matters.

Gov. Wise reiterated his policy of fighting in the Union, and counseled speedy action.

Mr. Moore, of Rock Ridge, opposed haste. He would not be driven by the North or dragged by the Cotton States, who acted without consulting Virginia. He was opposed to coercion, but if the seceded States chose to assault the forts let them take the consequences.

Mr. Carlisle contended that the Government had never yet attempted the coercion of the South, and that when it was done the people would resist.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The joint resolutions, instructing our Senators and requesting our representatives in Congress to oppose any amendments to the Constitution recognizing the right of property in men, or recognizing the extension of Slavery into territory now free, were adopted in the House of Representatives yesterday, by a strict party vote. Subsequently, the resolutions empowering Senators Chandler and Bingham to represent Michigan in the Peace Convention were lost, by Ayes 40, Nays 34.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

SPEECH OF HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DECLARATION OF THE POLICY OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Montgomery, Saturday, Feb. 16.

A number of model flags were presented and referred. The communication about war missiles was referred.

A bill was reported from the Committee relative to citizenship, prescribing uniform rules of naturalization. It was read only by caption. Applications were made for patents and copyrights; referred.

The rest of the business was transacted in secret session.

ARRIVAL OF HON. JEFF. DAVIS.

Montgomery, Ala., Sunday, Feb. 17.

The trip of Mr. Davis from Mississippi to Montgomery was one continuous ovation. He made 25 speeches on the route, returning thanks and complimentary greetings to crowds of ladies and gentlemen and military at the various dépôts.

A Committee of Congress and the Montgomery authorities met Mr. Davis about 80 miles off, and formally received him. Two fine military companies from Columbus, Ga., joined the escort at Opelika, and all reached Montgomery last night at 10 o'clock. He was received with great enthusiasm. A large crowd assembled at the dépôt, which Mr. Davis addressed as follows:

He said he felt proud to receive the congratulations and hospitality of the people of Alabama. He briefly reviewed the present position of the South. He said the time for compromises is past, and we are now determined to maintain our position and make all who oppose us smell Southern powder, feel Southern steel. If coercion was persisted in, he had no doubts as to the result. We will maintain our rights of government at all hazards. We ask nothing, want nothing, will have no complications. If other States join our Confederacy, they can freely come in on our terms. Our separation from the old Union is complete. No compromise, no reconstruction can now be entertained.

A large crowd waited on Mr. Davis on his arrival at the Exchange Hotel. The ladies were equally enthusiastic with the gentlemen. At quarter before eleven, at enthusiastic calls, Mr. Davis appeared on the balcony, and said:

Fellow-Citizens and Brethren of the Confederate States of America: For now we are brethren, not in name merely, but in fact, men of one flesh, one bone, one interest, one purpose and of an identity of domestic institutions, we have hence I trust a prospect of living together in peace, with our institutions subject to protection not defamation. It may be our career will be ushered in in the middle of storm. It may be that as this morning opened with clouds, mist and rain, we shall have to encounter inconvenience at the beginning; but as the sun rose it lifted the mist and dispelled the clouds, and left the pure sunlight of Heaven, so will the progress of the Southern Confederacy carry us safe to the harbor of constitutional liberty and political equality. [Applause.] Thus we have nothing to fear at home, because we have homogenity. We will have nothing to fear abroad, because if war should come, if we must again baptize in blood the principles for which our fathers bled in the Revolution, we shall show that we are not degenerate sons, but will redeem the pledges they gave, preserve the sacred rights they transmitted to us, and show that Southern valor still shines as brightly as in 1776, 1812, and in every other conflict. [Applause.] I was informed, my friends, that your kindness only required I should appear before you. Fatigued by travel, and hoarse, I am unable to speak at any length, and came merely to assure you of my gratitude for these manifestations of your good will. I come with diffidence and distrust to the discharge of the great duties devolved on me by the kindness and confidence of the Congress of the Confederate States. I thank you, friends, for the kind manifestations of favor and approbation you exhibit on this occasion. Through my entire progress to this city, I have received the same flattering demonstrations of generous support. I did not regard them as personal to myself, but as tendered me as the humble representative of the principles and policy of the Confederate States. I will devote to the duties of the high office to which I have been called, all I have of heart, of head, of hand. If, in the progress of events, my services shall be needed in another position; if, to be plain, necessity shall require that I shall again enter the ranks as a soldier, I hope you will welcome me there. [Applause.] Now, friends, again thanking you for this manifestation of your approbation, allow me to bid you good night.

IMPORTANT ARMY NEWS.

A private letter received on Saturday from the War Department, says that the greater portion of the troops which left on Friday, were bound to reinforce the forts of Washita, Arbuckle and Cobb, which were reported by telegraph on Monday to be in danger of an attack by Secessionists. The remainder of the soldiers ordered for Florida, the same letter says, will leave next week. On the other hand, a prominent officer of the army here states that Gen. Scott will try to bring all the forces out of Texas, and leave that State to the mercy of the Indians; and that the *Daniel Webster* has gone to Charleston. The latter rumor is fast gaining ground, as some "half-pilot men" are on board. The most intense excitement prevails in army circles on the subject, especially among the persons who returned from Fort Sumter.

INTERESTING NAVAL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAM GUNBOAT CRUSADER.

On Saturday morning the United States steamer *Crusader*, Lieutenant-Commanding John N. Maffit, connected with the Coast of Cuba fleet, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where she was received with the customary salute. This vessel has been signally successful in capturing slavers, having made three prizes during her cruise. The *Wyandotte* and *Mohawk* are also stationed on the Cuban coast to intercept slavers. Commander Maffit, some time since received orders to report with his ship to Commodore Breese, at Brooklyn, but there being a demand for some important service at Key West, she was temporarily delayed.

Capt. Meigs, who was recently appointed to the command of Tortugas, wanted some heavy ordnance taken from Fort Taylor to Jefferson, and the *Crusader* remained to carry them. The *Crusader* is not at present to be put out of commission, but any slight repairs she may need will be effected. Annexed is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Com., John N. Maffit; Lieuts. James M. Duncan, James E. Jewett, A. E. R. Benham; Master, R. R. Wallace; Surgeon, J. W. B. Greenhow; First Assistant-Engineer, J. A. Grier; Captain's Clerk, Wm. Littlejohn.

The following light draught force is now at the Brooklyn Yard waiting orders:

Vessels.	Tons.	Off. & Men.	Guns.
Mohawk	400	96	5
Crusader	380	94	4
Harriet Lane	350	92	5
Corwin	300	80	2
Bibb	220	83	2
Vixen	360	90	2
Perry	280	not manned.	6
Total	2,390	526	26

The *Bibb*, *Vixen* and *Corwin*, are engaged in the revenue service.

To-day at the Walke Court Martial, Lieut. Bunsor will be tried for shooting a man, who gave him some insolence; or attempted an assault, while in the execution of his duty. The Court will, it is expected, conclude its business this week.

COURT MARTIAL OF COMMANDER WALKE.

The Court Martial ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to try Commander Walke, will resume its sitting to-day at the Lyceum, Brooklyn Navy-yard, the Court having been adjourned from Saturday, in order to give opportunity for the appearance of Commodore Armstrong, who is to be a witness in the case on the part of the Government. Commodore Stringham is the presiding officer.

THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

Tallahassee, Sunday, Feb. 17.

The Legislature adjourned last night.

The election of Senators to the Congress of Confederate States was not brought on.

The bill authorizing the issue of treasury notes, to the amount of $500,000, was passed.

A stay law was passed.

FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS.

Boston, Friday, Feb. 15.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of changes in business gives ten failures and suspensions in New-York, five in Boston, five in Philadelphia, three in Cincinnati, two in St. Louis, two in Baltimore, and twenty-five in other places—a total of fifty-two.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Vice President Breckinridge being sick, the Secretary called the Senate to order.

On motion of Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) Mr. Foot, of Vermont, (Rep.,) took the Chair.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that he had been asked, by the unanimous request of the Naval Committee, that the vote excusing Mr. Thomson from serving on the Naval Committee be reconsidered.

The vote was reconsidered, and Mr. Thomson was not excused.

The resolution for printing 20,000 additional copies of the agricultural report from the Patent Office was passed.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, (Dem.,) reported from the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill, that the Committee had agreed. One part of the agreement strikes out the Chiriqui amendment. Before the question was taken on agreeing to the report, Mr. Green called up the Territorial bills for Nevada and Dacotah Territories, which was the special order.

The bills were discussed until one o'clock, when the Tariff bill was taken up.

The question being on Mr. Seward's amendment, extending the time when duty shall be paid to three years, the effect of which is to leave the system as it is now, was, after some discussion, agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Baker, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Tenn., King, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Sebastian, Seward, Sumner and Thompson—25.

Nays.—Messrs. Anthony, Bigler, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—18.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to strike out all in the bill relating to the warehousing system. Agreed to.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, (Dem.,) sent an amendment to be read, which he proposed to offer, which is mainly the tariff of 1846.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to raise the duty on flax seed from 10 to 15 cents per bushel.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, moved to amend so as to make the duty on wools 20 per cent *ad valorem*. The bill provides that there shall be no duty on coarse wools.

Considerable discussion followed.

Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to substitute a duty of three cents per pound, which was lost, and Mr. Powell's amendment was then disagreed to.

Mr. Powell moved an *ad valorem* duty on coarse wools when the price does not exceed twenty-four cents per pound.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that the bill proposed a tax on cheap cigars, and allowed high-priced ones comparative exemption. He moved to amend so as to reduce the duty one-half on cigars.

After debate the amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution that on and after Monday next, the Senate meet at 11 A. M. Laid over. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, (Dem.,) presented a memorial signed by 200 citizens of the District he represents against the amendments to the Constitution lately introduced by himself.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented the proceedings of the New-York Democratic Convention, signed by 650 delegates, relative to the settlement of the national difficulties. Laid on the table.

Private bills were then considered, of which about twenty were passed.

The amendments to the Deficiency bill in controversy between the two houses have been settled through the Committee of Conference, the Senate receding from the appropriation of $300,000 for carrying into effect the contract of the Navy Department with A. W. Thompson for certain harbor and coal privileges on the Chiriqui Isthmus.

The House also adopted the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. By this the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to discontinue refining at the mint whenever considered expedient, but leaves the price for coining as it is now.

The House passed the Senate bill to carry into effect the conventions between the United States and New-Granada and Costa Rica respectively, for the payment of the claims of our citizens for losses. The bill merely provides for the appointment of Commissioners.

Recess till 7 o'clock, for promiscuous debate.

EVENING SESSION.

Less than a dozen members were present.

Some of the pages occupied seats, so as to make a respectable exhibition of auditors.

Forty listeners were in the galleries.

The Capitol was brilliantly illuminated at an expense of $100 per hour for gas-light.

Messrs. Somes of Maine, Burnham of Connecticut, and Waldron of Michigan, made speeches against the pending compromises and the extension of Slavery.

Mr. Somes, of Maine, (Rep.,) said: The difficulties that threaten the peace and stability of the nation are the results of an attempt to override civilization, by forcing Slavery on enlightened communities. The advocates of Slavery are trying to harmonize an intensified despotism, with free schools and Christianity. They insult the intelligence of the North by declaring that wrong is right, and they propose to gag all who presume to differ from them. They have undertaken to unite two repellant bodies, and because they will not fuse, they threaten to break the crucible; any political chemist could have foretold the result. The framers of the Constitution, while tolerating Slavery as a necessity then, yet provided in the Constitution means for carrying out the theory of equal rights, namely; Free speech and a free Press. They feared not error, so long as truth was free to combat it. Our Southern friends understand the power of truth as well as Napoleon I. did—and fear it more. The second Napoleon is more than his uncle or the slaveholder, for even now he is substituting the golden for the iron rule, which he relaxes by unfettering the Press. The Slave Power might learn political wisdom even by crossing the Atlantic, but chooses the Gulf. Its present game of forcing the North into compromise is one of brag; conventions are cheap and resolutions cheaper. We have had numerous Southern conventions and resolutions, for direct trade and magnificent steamships, but they have floated only in the imaginations of the resolvers. But you say now they have certainly seceded, have seized public property and threaten war—I know it, and this is the very card to bring Congress to its knees, and they knew it. I admire their boldness; they stake all on a small pair, and then, without moving a muscle, look their opponent in the face till he quails and lays down his hand. They play their game more desperately than they first intended, for they did not expect firmness in the people of the North. If that which was intended for a farce results in a tragedy, the getters up of the piece will be alone responsible. If the true Union men stand aloof, in ninety days Secessionists will cry for quarter—not concession. The seceded States say they are gone; will any empty compromises save the Border States? No! all such schemes merely demoralize and disorganize the Republican Party, which alone now has power to preserve the country. Compromises now only breed new difficulties, and should be sternly resisted. Compromisers of all sorts—the worshipers of money, the timid, negative men, the place-seekers and the chronic fogies—are all to be met and withstood by the men whose highest controling motive is humanity in elevating the race. There are strata in politics as in geology; historically there have been three—war, money and humanity. The two first are about to yield to the last, and henceforth be only auxiliary in its development. It now controls the North, and produces uncompromising hostility to Slavery expansion. What, then, is the interest of the Slave States? The Cotton States will inevitably expand the slave-breeding territory, and thus damage the Border States. Their only true policy is to conciliate the Free States and let the Gulf States sustain their own burdens. They should do it as the only means of protecting themselves from insurrection or attack; of preserving what they now have and securing future prosperity. Be warned of the fate of those who have compromised with wrong. The Fugitive Slave law was framed to satisfy the Slave power, and was made so heavy that it crushed its Northern champion, the greatest man of the age, and carried down a President and the Whig party. Are you not satisfied with such a feat, or have you got your eyes on another crop of great men and a successful party, whose neck you wish to place under the modern guillotine called Compromise? Several are on their backs already looking up at the glistening blade, but they are unwilling to die alone, so they beckon us on to share their inglorious fate. A sham compromise will do the South no good—for a real one there is no basis. The Border States, for their own safety, must ally themselves with the North. Emancipation is sure to come in time; nothing can prevent it: better prepare for it in season. Aggressions on Northern men in the Slave States must cease, rebellion must be put down, or the power of a consolidated North will sweep away all resistance. Unless the South retreats from its treason, Slavery is doomed and will go out in blood. Secession, compromise and reconstruction is now the platform of the odds and ends of the Democratic Party; secession to force compromise—compromise to destroy the Republican Party and reconstruct the old Democracy on its ruins. Let us meet this courageously. The people sustain brave men, and follow a hero into the ditch sooner than a coward into camp. Save the Free States from humiliation—the Border States from secession. By compromise you encourage treason and enhance the danger. I hope that the Union will be saved, but it must not be by striking hands with wrong. Let us have Liberty and Union if we can, but Liberty without Union, rather than Union without Liberty. Adjourned.

MUSKETS FOR FORTRESS MONROE.

Norfolk, Friday, Feb. 15.

One of the Bay steamers brought to Fortress Monroe to-day five large cases of muskets, manufactured at the Harper's Ferry Arsenal.

The Surveying schooner *Crawford* is preparing for sea at the Gosport Navy-yard.

Light in Fort Sumter.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Your playful remarks in to-day's paper, entitled "Making Light of an Embargo," require, in justice to the officer named, that the facts of the case should be stated. A few days after the occupation of Fort Sumter, the wife of Capt. Seymour applied for permission to visit her husband, which request was refused in no very courteous manner. Nothing daunted, she and Capt. Doubleday's wife succeeded in getting a boatman to take them over, and, at the same time, hurriedly collected a number of articles, including a box of candles, intended for the use of their friends in the garrison. These were carried over without the aid of hoops. Some weeks since Capt. Doubleday, in a letter to his wife, mentioned that they had been without candles since those she smuggled over were exhausted. A copy of this letter was taken without her knowledge, and furnished to the Washington correspondent of the *Herald*, in which paper it was published. The Charleston *Mercury* thereupon charged that certain ladies had abused the confidence and hospitality of South Carolina, in allowing their visits to Fort Sumter, by smuggling supplies *under their hoops*, and giving Capt. Doubleday's letter as authority, and your paper, taking the *Mercury's* article as a text, administers a playful rebuke to Capt. Doubleday for having published a secret, which he would have been the last one to reveal.

THREE BLACK CROWS.

Arrivals in the City.

Sir Edward Head, Governor-General of Canada, Lady Head, and two Misses Head; Capt. Rettallack, Miss Lefere, Miss Griffin and Miss Cheroot, of England; H. B. M. Consul, Mr. Bernal, from Baltimore and Edward Le Childe, of Paris, France, are at the Everett House.

Hons. Hollis White, of Niagara Falls, and A. S. Diven, of Elmira; J. E. Jewett, of the U. S. Navy; Judge Wells, of Penn Yan; C. Wilson, of the U. S. Coast Survey; F. B. Hastings, of St. Louis; G. Ozaun, of Paris, and C. W. Fallon, of Charleston, S. C., are at the Astor House.

Judge J. B. Campbell, of Charleston, S. C.; Col. R. B. Morrell and lady, Philadelphia; Capt. C. M. Fauntleroy, of the U. S. Navy; J. S. Gibbons, of Philadelphia; W. S. McDowell, Dr. H. M. Humphrey, and J. D. Nott, from England, passengers by the *Africa*, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. H. H. Baxter, of Vermont; J. M. Shelley, of Keokuk; S. Witt, of Cleveland, Ohio, and H. K. Lawrence, of Wisconsin, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Francis Granger, of Pittsburgh; Capt. Cook, of the *Africa*; W. H. Weeks, of San Francisco, and G. Parker, of London are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

N. P. Willis, of Idlewild; Parke Godwin, Esq., and W. Young, of the New-York *Albion*, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

Mobile, Friday, Feb. 15.

Cotton; sales 1,500 bales Middling at 11c. Sales of the week 12,200 bales; receipts of the week, 12,815 bales, against 31,000 bales last year; decreased receipts at this port to date, 213,715 bales; exports of the week, 11,570; stock in port, 100,351; rest unchanged.

Mobile, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Cotton; sales 2,500 bales Middling at 11c. Market firm.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Cotton; sales to-day 12,500 bales at 10⅞c.@11c. for Middling. Sugar dull; fair to fully fair 4¾c.@5⅜c. Molasses 30c.@31c. Flour; superfine $5 50@$5 60. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool ⅞d.

Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Flour dull. Howard-street and Ohio, $5 12½; City Mills, $5; no sales. Wheat steady; Red, $1 25@$1 28; White, $1 35@$1 60. Corn dull. Yellow, 63c.@68c.; White, 63c.@65c. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $17 75. Lard, 10c.@10¼c. Coffee quiet at 12¼c.@13c. Whisky, 18c.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Flour unchanged. Wheat—There is a moderate demand. Corn is in fair demand; old 65c.; new 58c. Whisky 17½c.@18c.

Passengers Arrived.

Feb. 18—*In steamship Africa, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. J. C. Tooker, Mrs. Lefevre, Mrs. Griffin, Miss. F. Jenkins, Miss Clayton, His Excellency Sir H. M. Head, lady, governess, maid and man servant Miss Head, Miss E. Head, Messrs. J. D. Mott, R. Clayton, Warnekin, Grainger, Parker, Jas. Barbour, C. Prondfit, G. M. Muller, J. B. Scouller, Shawcross, James Douglass, Mr. Benial, Major Retallach, A. D. C., Mr. Deffis, J. P. Woodward, J. C. Menssdorffer, Dr. H. M. Humphrey, F. Lloyd Place, N. A. Pendleton, P. Longis, W. Scally, H. A. Fanshaw, H. Batjor, J. W. Brown, McLean, McDonald, W. Tufts, E. C. Pratt, G. O. Waring, Childe, Cook, Wilson, Hartwright, George F. Briggs, McTaggart, Poulter, Harrison, J. Mather, George Welsh, Lucius Ficus, Jacoby, Hy. Taylor, Heald, A. Parkinson Mandeleck. Total, 58.

In steamship Montgomery from Savannah.—J. C. Jackson, T. T. Sherman, G. E. Bulkley, E. S. Wright, C. A. Kibbee, Capt. Horton, H. Ramser, M. Cinoulinski, C. H. Hencken, E. Wray, T. D. Adams, C. A. Geiger, M. D., A. R. Russell, J. D. King, and 31 in the steerage.

In steamship Zulu, from Kingston—Messrs. Peter Ravin, Samuel Shaw, Morris McKnight, Miss Cosby.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Yorktown, for Norfolk—Mrs. Campbell and child, J. Hersman, Miss S. G. Sydnor, Mrs. Simon, Geo. Robbins, R. H. Robinson, Wm. A. Smith, W. W. Griggs, Dr. J. B. Brooks, J. H. Small, Wm. Johnston, and 6 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 50 | Sun sets..... 5 38 | Moon sets... 1 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 59 | Gov. Island.. 1 48 | Hell Gate...... 3 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Monticello, Gager, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Patapsco, Vale, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Parkersburgh, Stannard, Wilmington, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Wenonah, (Br.,) Ingram, Glasgow, Edmiston Bros.; Fidelia, Bessling, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Warren, Benshall, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Abbyla, Young, Southampton, Walsh, Carver & Chase; J. Montgomery, Pie, Cork and a market, Ruger Bros.

Brigs M. D. Lane, Gardner, Charleston, H. Tupper & Son; Prestissimo, James, Demerara, Middleton & Co.; T. M. Mayhew, Frith, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co; John Brown, (Ham.,) Bormann, Amsterdam, Funch & Meincke.

Schooners Leroy, Osborn, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Susan, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; James Brophy, Mullin, Curacoa, Metcalf & Duncan; A. C. Reeves, Somers, Wilmington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Jamestown, Latourette, Petersburgh, I. Cole; Geo. Mangum, Scudder, Havana, I. B. Gager; Canova, Fullerton, Boston, J. W. McKee; D. E. Wolfe, Buckaloo, St. Augustine, Van Brunt & Slaght; Red Eagle, Brown, Savannah, Wallace, Sherwood & Co.; Trident, Snow, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; A. Mason, Corson, St. Mary's, Doliner, Potter & Co.; S. N. Smith, Weeks, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; G. Darby, Rogers, Savannah, D. C. Murray.

Arrived.

U. S. Steamship Crusader, Maffit, Key West Feb. 8, via Havana 9th. Has experienced heavy weather.

Steamship Zulu, (Br.,) Goodwin, Kingston, Jam., 6th inst., with mdse. to Walden & Booth. Has experienced heavy weather.

Steamship James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Caravan, Sands, Liverpool Dec. 31, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Jan 19, lat. 33 50, lon. 43, first part of the night, strong gales and head squalls; 10 o'clock, barometer 28:40, falling; took in the jib, foresail and mizzentopsail, and kept the ship under fore and main lower topsails; a high cross sea running at the time; at 12, midnight, barometer 28:50, and continued to fall; strong gales and hard squalls; 2 A. M., of 30th, barometer 28:30; at 3 A. M., blew away the foretopsail, and split the main one, it being a seam roped sail; lost about one-third of it, and the balance stood for two days after the gale at 4½ A. M., the barometer at 28:20, the bowsprit broke at the knight heads, and the foremast by the eyes of the rigging, and took the top and all with it; also turned the port foreyard-arm over to starboard, and placed it in the fore-rigging; sprung main and mizzenmasts; broke the maintopgallantmast in three pieces, and the mizzentopgallant mast by the eyes of the rigging. It also split all the sails bent on the yards, blowing hard at the time, and a high sea running; the ship surging on the spars, was compelled to cut them adrift from the ship. For 6 ds. after the masts went, had nothing but gales and hard squalls, attended with rain, a high sea on, ship laboring and straining hard, and making much water, the pumps well attended. Jan. 15, lat. 44 20, lon. 41, signalized ship Lady Clarendon, bound E.

Ship David Crockett, Burgess, Callao Nov. 28, via Hampton Roads 4 ds., with guano to A. M. Lawrence. Feb. 16, off Sandy Hook, sprung a leak, and makes at present 5,000 strokes per hour.

Ship Orpheus, (Brem.,) Wressels, Bremen 60 ds., with mdse. and 14 passengers to Hennings & Gosling.

Bark Caseo, Gardiner, Trinidad de Cuba Jan. 31, with sugar, &c., to George Stephenson. Has had a succession of N. E. gales and heavy weather the entire passage. 8th inst., lat. 35, lon. 37, spoke a Prussian bark, from Venezuela for Baltimore.

Bark J. M. Thurston, (of Bangor,) Gilkey, Messina, and Gibraltar Jan. 11, with fruit, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. Experienced some heavy weather; sprung foretopgallantmast and foreyard.

Bark Lucy Ann, (of Newport,) Carrigan, Nassau River, Fla., 8 ds., with lumber to J. Holmes. Feb. 11, off Hatteras, passed schr. Southerner, bound S.

Bark Michael, (Pruss.,) Miller, Memel 90 ds., with rags to order. Had heavy weather on the Coast.

Bark Evening Star, (of New-Haven,) Mansfield, Messina Jan. 10, and passed Gibraltar 23d, mdse. to master.

Bark A. H. Kimball, (of Machias,) Parker, New-Orleans 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Parker & Gilman.

Bark St. James, (of Philadelphia,) Cruse, New-Orleans Jan. 29, with mdse. to Hicks & Ball.

Bark Rapid, Marschaech, Vera Cruz 15 ds., with mdse. to Hargous & Bros.

Brig Bounding Billow, (of Boston,) Harding, Smyrna Nov. 23, passed through the Straits Jan. 7, leaving a fleet of 700 sail waiting a wind—has had westerly gales the entire passage—with fruit to Bassett, Bacon & Co. Dec. 18, 15 miles S. of Carthagena City, Spain, spoke bark Daniel, of Boston, 30 ds. from Philadelphia for Trieste. Dec. 23, off Cape de Gatte, spoke bark Fanny Essler, of and for New-Orleans from Marseilles, 25 ds. out. Jan. 2, in Malaga Bay, spoke ship Henry Clark, of Kennebunk, from Marseilles for New-York, 35 ds. out. Same place spoke brig Flying Eagle, from Palermo for Baltimore, 24 ds. out. Jan. 2, spoke brig Pedro Sanchez Dolz, from Messina for New-York, 36 ds. out. Jan 2, off Gibraltar, spoke ship Herald, from Palermo for New-York, 35 ds. out. Same day, spoke bark Carolina, of Rockland, from Genoa for Philadelphia, 48 ds. out. Jan. 2, lat. 39, lon. 62, bark E. H. Harrington, of Boston, bound E., 4 ds. out.

Brig J. Jeffrey, (of Bangor,) Seeley, Sagua la Grand 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Clapp. Experienced heavy E. N. E. weather. Sld in co. with brig Albatross, and schr. F. A. Heath, for New-York.

Brig Hannah Easte, (Br., of Liverpool,) Coburn, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., with rosewood to master. Has experienced heavy weather; lost and split sails.

Brig Prince of Wales, (Br., St. John, N. B.,) Fitzgerald, Black River, Jam., Jan. 26, with logwood and pimento to A. H. Solomon & Co.

Brig Elizabeth McLea, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Jean, Palermo Dec. 21, and passed Gibraltar Jan. 11, with fruit to Draper and Devlin.

Brig Grandee, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Clenfuegos 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Brig Sultan, Putton, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with mdse. to C. B. Dibble & Co.

Schr. H. B. Coggeshall, Tilton, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton and hides to Norcross & Prince. Has experienced very heavy N. E. gales. Left brigs Rainbow, Giles, for New-York in 10 ds.; American Union, Bartlett, for Boston in 5 ds.; schr. Fannie, Vance, for New-York in 10 ds.

Schr. Susan E. Jayne, Osborne, Attakapas 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. P. Leverich. Has experienced heavy N. E. gales the entire passage.

Schr. Aid, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Gooding, New-Orleans 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Virginia, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and cotton to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Ann E. Glover, Roberts, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to Wallace, Sherwood & Co.

Schr. Col. Satterley, Kempton, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Wakefield, Saunders, Elizabethport, with coal for Newport.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Duncan, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Mary C. Hopkins, Appleby, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. A. Cooper, Bush, Virginia, with oysters.

WIND—During the day, from E. to S. S. E.

Arrived.....Sunday, Feb. 17.

Steamship Africa, Cook, Liverpool Feb. 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Anchored at the S. W. Spit on the 16th, at 8½ P. M. Feb. 2, at 4 P. M., 30 miles from Liverpool, passed ships Tuscarora, from Philadelphia, and Favorite, both bound into Liverpool. Feb. 13, at 4 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool. Feb. 16, at 6 P. M., passed steamship Vigo, hence for Liverpool. The A. passed the Battery at 8:45 P. M.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Star of the South, Kearney, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Marengo, (of Scarboro,) Hart, Lisbon 64 ds., with salt and wine to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has experienced heavy weather, stove bulwarks and small boat.

Bark Speedwell, (of Boston,) Mayo, Messina Jan. 1—passed Gibraltar Jan. 11, with fruit to order. Has had heavy westerly weather since passing Westerly Islands.

Brig J. Means, (of Sedgewick,) Wells, Neuvitas Feb. 2, with melado, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig R. C. Dyer, (of Belfast,) Wyman, Manzanilla 2d inst., with cedar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Samuel G. Adams, (of Camden,) Carver, Gibara, Cuba, 7 ds., with tobacco, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Sarah Peters, for New-York.

Brig E. Remington, Smith, St. Mark's 12 ds., with cotton to Brodie & Pettes. Feb. 10, lat. 29 25, lon. 79 47, spoke bark Mustang, of Mystic, for New-York. Feb. 15, Barnegat bearing N. 80 miles, spoke schr. Alba, ——.

Schr. Jonathan May, (3-masted,) Cobb, Charleston 3 ds., with cotton, &c., to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Moses Van Name, Van Name, Norfolk 35 hours, with corn, cotton and timber to master.

Schr. W. C. Mershon, (3-masted,) Cole, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton and naval stores to master.

Schr. Henry P. Russell, Mankin, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. Colden Murray.

Schr. Wide World, Safford, Charleston, S. C., 4 ds. with cotton, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Buck, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Douglas, Georgetown, S. C. 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tucker, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Presto, Morse, Savannah 10 ds., with cotton.

On Sunday—Brig Thomas M. Mayhew, for Bermuda.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Vigo, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Augusta, and Monticello, for Savannah; Nashville, for Charleston; Yorktown for Norfolk, &c.; Patapsco, for Portland. Brig Peerless, (Br.,) for Bermuda. From Quarantine—Steamship Daniel Webster, for Brazos.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Arr. ship Niagara, from Liverpool; barks Eleanor, and Pilot Fish, from Palermo; Lenox; from New-Orleans; Good Hope, from Algoa Bay; Lucy Francis, from Matanzas; Alice Tarleton, from Surinam; Emma T. Case, from Matanzas; S. B. Hale, from Cardenas; brigs Wingold, from Sagua; Presto, from Rotterdam; Times, from Savannah; Zillah, from Aux Cayes; schooners Sarah Burton, from Port au-Prince; Colner, from Gonaives; Volunteer, from Remedios; Francisco, from Cardenas.

NORFOLK, Feb. 15.—Arr. in Hampton Roads, ship Princess Royal, from Callao.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Arr. ships Lorenzo, and Wurtemburg, from Liverpool; Creole, and Confidence, from New-York; Mary, from Havre.

BOSTON, Feb. 17—Arr. ships Dublin, Gottenburg, Galena, New-Orleans; barks F. H. Cushing, Buenos Ayres; John Kerr, do.; Lyander, Trinidad; Col. Ledyard, Apalachicola; John Griffin, Messina; Caroline Ellems, New-Orleans; Mustang, Mobile; brigs Minerva, Rotterdam; Poinsett, Galveston.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Jamestown, Skinner, which arrived yesterday, from Richmond and Norfolk, brought on freight 20 bbls. of shad, the first of the season.

Supplement for February, No. 15 of American Lloyds' Registry of Shipping, has been published containing a moderate number of vessels newly surveyed.

Br. ship Circe, Capt. Smith, hence 15th inst. for Liverpool, sprung a leak after getting an offing, and was compelled to put back. Pilot-boat Fannie, No. 17, put a pilot on board of her yesterday morning, about 35 miles S. S. E. of Sandy Hook, and was employed by Capt. Smith to procure a steamtug to tow the Circe up to this City.

Queenstown, Jan. 31.—The ship Sarah E. Petigrew, from Mobile, bound to Liverpool, arrived yesterday, having on board Capt. Pike and crew of the bark Black Monster, of and from Baltimore Dec. 30, bound to Rio Janeiro, which was abandoned at sea, in a sinking condition, Jan. 1, in lat. 31 30 N., lon. 72 30 W. The B. M. was built at Philadelphia in 1853, 293 tons, rated A 2, and owned by Pendergrast Brothers.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

The Bremen steamship New-York, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company's Line, was this morning taken on the great Balance Dock for examination. The bark Cossack was also taken on the small Balance Dock for the purpose of having her copper examined.

Spoken, &c.

By pilot-boat Geo. Steers, No. 6, 14th inst., Egg Harbor N. W. by W. 8 miles, bark Union, of Boston, for Providence.

Ocean Belle—ship, of Waldoboro, from Key West for Liverpool, Feb. 10, lat. 34 08, lon. 75 55.

Yorkshire—ship, hence for Liverpool, Feb. 8, lat. 40, lon. 65.

Foreign Ports.

At Vera Cruz Jan. 31, bark Acme, hence, arrived same day.

At Trinidad de Cuba Jan. 31, bark Mary, hence, arr. Jan. 27.

At Black River, Jam., Jan. 26, schr. Sargent, of Sedgwick, for New-York, ldg., and others not recollected.

[PER AFRICA.]

Arrived from New-Orleans—Vigilant and Charles Cooper, at Pill; J. Montgomery, Maverick Zanola and Harvest Queen, at Havre; Advice, at Lamlosh; Brooklyn, Favorita, Empress Charlotte and Eleanor, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—Victoria, at Deal; Mary Crocker, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—J. R. Bogart, at Havre; Ben Nevis, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—Oriental, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—John Clark, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Galveston—Tycoon, at Liverpool. The Gundella, from Richmond, for Bremen, was cut through by ice, and sunk in the Westchester. Crew saved.

Arrived from New-York—Bamonetta and Edward at Queenstown; Cora Linn in the Clyde; Henry Clay, Cultivator, Ellen Austin and Constellation, at Liverpool.

NOTHING SINCE THE FOUNDING OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK EVER PRODUCED

Such a wonderful stir in the market as the advent of Prof. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR. In it we have all the Scientific Medical Skill acquired in a close study of thirty years or more. The cures it has performed are so numerous and striking as to arrest the attention and confidence of the most intelligent all over the country, and thousands will bless the day that their attention was called to such an article. But, as the reader will see is our habit, we prefer to let others, and those who are disinterested, tell the story. We cannot publish all, so we select the following, and say read, and doubt if you can.

Battle Creek, Jan. 20, 1861.

Prof. Wood—*Dear Sir*: Allow me to express to thee my gratitude for the wonderful and miraculous virtues of thy Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator. For the past five years I have been under medical treatment for a complication of diseases, among which was indigestion, liver derangement, rheumatism, with a general derangement of the stomach and bowels. I employed the best skill here and at Detroit, with only temporary relief, and being mostly confined to the room, and a good part of the time to the bed, suffering intolerable pain. I often, in my despair, wished it might be the Divine will that death should put an end to my suffering, and thought, of course, that I could not last long, but Providence, in July last, directed my attention to thy advertisement in the New-York Times. I procured a bottle of thy Cordial, and its curative powers were felt almost instantly. My appetite was soon good and, what was better, I could soon eat with comfort. My pain ceased, and from a sick bed and a perfect skeleton it has brought me up, so I am now a strong, healthy woman, whose family will, with me, ever thank thee as the instrument under God in this great cure. And allow me to say to my afflicted sisters all over the world, suffer no longer. Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator will give you instant relief.

Yours faithfully, SUSAN RISBY.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

This newly invented Cordial has already been hailed by hundreds of the citizens of St. Louis, as the most valuable medical preparation ever offered to the weak or debilitated.

It possesses all the qualities of a strengthening and purifying Cordial, and is as agreeable to the taste as spiced wine. A friend of ours, who has been in feeble health all Summer, and threatened with chills and fever, assures us that after using one bottle of this great remedy, during the past ten days, he is entirely restored to his former vigor, has a good appetite, and sleeps well.

We have been led to recommend Wood's Restorative Cordial from the reliable statement of the friend above named, and we cannot give our readers better advice than to try a bottle, and judge for themselves.—*St. Louis Express.*

Dépôt No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by every good Druggist in City and country.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

Masonville, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. Spalding,

Sir:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige,

Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

Haverford, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding,

Sir:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

Spruce Creek, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding,

Sir:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

Belle Vernon, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*

Direct
A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

Beverly, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq.:

I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. Spalding,

Sir:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not *know* to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price*, 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*